THE LITERARY GAZETTE

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No. 1522.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

PRICE 4d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

ANGLO-NORMAN LITERATURE.

Biographia Britannica Literaria; or, Biography of Literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland, arranged in Chronological Order. Anglo-Norman Period. By Thomas Wright, M.A., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c. 8vo, pp. circ. 530. London, J. W. Parker.
This is the second work published under the su-

erintendence of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature; the first, from the same alle hands, embracing the Anglo Saxon period of our literary history. More interesting contributions to that history could not have been devised; and we rehistory could not have been devised; and we re-joice to see them executed in a manner to do hosour to the Society and to the Author, and offer the public a mass of intelligence such as cannot but be most acceptable in a national point of view

and to an enlightened people.

The labour required to get up a book like this is of no ordinary kind; for every thing must be so of the sought out and ascertained minutely, in order to impart to it that authority which is necessary in a work for general reference. There must be no aburing of dates, nor stumbling through contradictions: the former must be sifted and settled, the latter repudiated or reconciled. Facts are the essence, sine qua non, of such a performance; and what is to be found elsewhere only confusedly and unantisfactorily, must here, as far as diligent investigation can go, be made distinct and clear. Thus, for example, we read Mr. Wright's dicta respecting Geoffrey of Monmouth:

The terms in which he speaks of Alexander "The terms in which he speaks of Alexander bishop of Lincoln, in the prologue to this seventh book," prove beyond a doubt that that prelate was then dead, so that we are enabled to fix the date of the publication of Geoffrey's history in the autumn of the year 1147, for Bishop Alexander died abroad in August, and Earl Robert died at the end of Ocin August, and Earl Robert died at the end of October of the same year. It was partly, perhaps, the reputation of this book which procured its author the bishopric of St. Asaph in the February of 1152, which he enjoyed but a very brief period, for there seems little reason to doubt that Geoffrey died in 1154. Geoffrey's 'History' soon became extensively popular; and within no long time after its publication, the celebrity which he had given to the legendary King Arthur obtained for him the title of Galfithin Arthur. It is improvible to consider agedary Amg Artur obtained for him the title of affiring Arturns. It is impossible to consider Geoffrey of Mommouth's 'History of the British Kings' in any other light than as a tissue of fables. Is author was either deceived by his materials, or Its author was either deceived by his materials, or he wished to deceive his readers. It is certain that, if he did not intentionally deceive, we must understand, by translating the Breton book, that he meant only working up the materials furnished by it into his history; for some parts of the latter work are mere compilations by himself from the old writers on British affairs then commonly referred to the state of the latter work are mere compilations. ferred to. The question as to the nature of the book which Geoffrey obtained from Walter archsook which Geoffrey obtained from Walter archication. It is probable that at that time the Bretons, like all nations at a certain period of their history, possessed a mythic genealogy of their princes, commencing with a long list of heroes (or demigods), and continued down to their great fabulous hero Arthur, in the same manner as the Anglo-Saxon mythic genealogy is brought down to Woden;

veracious history, and supposed that it concerned the Britons of our island. If a writer of the twelfth century had treated in the same manner the mythic genealogy of the Anglo-Saxons, with the ro-mantic legends relating to it then in existence, he would have made a work precisely similar to the 'History of the British Kings.' The legends of the British kings appear to have been brought over from Bretagne, and not to have had their origin among the Welsh; for we not only find no traces of them before the Norman conquest, when multitudes of Bretons came in with the invaders, but, although we begin to observe traces of the legends relating to Arthur and Merlin before Geof-frey of Monmouth wrote, yet even the Welsh of that time appear to have rejected his narrative as fabulous. Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the same century as Geoffrey of Monmouth, tells us of a Welshman who had the faculty of seeing evil spirits, and who gave an unerring judgment on the truth or falsity of books placed before him or in his hands, by the freedom with which the evil spirits approached them: 'Onee,' says Giraldus, when he was much tormented by the evil spirits, he placed the Gospel of St. John in his bosom, when they immediately vanished from his sight, flying away like birds; afterwards he laid the Gospels aside, and for the sake of experiment took the 'History of the Britons,' by Galfridus Arthurus, in in its place, when they returned and covered not only his body, but the book in his bosom, far more thickly and more troublesome than usual.' A contemporary of Giraldus, William of Newbury, also indicates the common opinion of the falseness of this history, and treats its author with remarkable rudeness." rudeness.

Information, such as is garnered in this brief ex-tract, is not attainable without much research, and tract, is not attainable without much research, and painstaking, and judgment in weighing what to adopt and what to reject; which can only be acquired by very extensive reading. And the same course of study brings forth what we also have here, namely, the appearance of several interesting persons for the first time in our annals. Such, for instance, is Sæwulf, our earliest traveller!

Within a few versa after the Narman Con-

"Within a few years after the Norman Con-quest, a traveller, whose name shews him to have been an Anglo-Saxon, visited the Holy Land, and wrote an account of his travels, which is still preserved. Sæwulf has left us no further information concerning himself than his name and the narra-tive of his wanderings; but William of Malmsbury has preserved a story of a man of this name, who lived at the same time, and whose character seems so far to coincide with that of the traveller, that we can hardly hesitate in believing him to be the same person. William of Malmsbury tells us that Sæwulf was a merchant who frequently repaired to Wulstan of Worcester to confess his sins, and as frequently, when his fit of penitence was over, fell back into the same course of worldliness. Wulstan advised him to quit the profession in which he met with such continual temptations, and become a monk; and when he refused, the bishop prophesied that the time would arrive when he should take the habit, in spite of his previous re-pugnance; 'which,' says the relator, 'I afterwards saw fulfilled; for he was converted in our monastery in his old age, driven to it by disease.' It seems natural enough that the merchant, in a moment of penitence, should have undertaken a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, to which people's attention had just been called by the first conquests of the

and that Geoffrey of Monmouth mistook this for crusaders. I think there is nothing in the narra-veracious history, and supposed that it concerned tive to lead us to believe that the traveller was a monk at the time he made the voyage; and he speaks in remarkable terms of his own failings. Sæwulf's narrative begins abruptly with his departure from Monopoli, on the coast of Italy, on the 13th of July, 1102. A violent storm drove the pilgrims along the coast to Brindiai, where they were obliged to stay till their ship was repaired. were coniged to stay tin, their ship was repaired. Having again left the coast of Italy, Sæwulf passed by the Ionian islands, Corfu (July 24), and Cephalonia (Aug. 1), and arrived at Corinth on the 9th of August, from whence, passing by Stives, the ancient Thebes, he reached Negropont on the 23d. Here the pilgrims embarked again, and, after touching at many of the islands of the Grecian archipelago, and suffering much from tempestuous weather, they landed at Joppen, or Jaffa, on the 12th of October. The next seven months were spent in visiting Jerusalem and the holy places from Gennesareth to Hebron, the account of which occupies the larger portion of Sæwulf's narrative. He left Jaffa on his return on the 17th of May, 1103; and, retracing partly the same route by which he had come, he went to Constantinople, where the narrative leaves him in the month of October. The relation of Szwulf is of small extent, and his latinity is rude and unpolished. It is valuable for a few points of historical and geographical information which it contains, and as a link in the chain of evidence relating to the holy sites. Only one manuscript of this book is known to exist; from which it was edited by the learned geographer M. D'Avezac, who, in his introduction, has investigated with remarkable penetration and erudition the dates of Sæwull's wanderings, and his geographical nomenclature. The description of the story which he canada a his of the storm which he escaped on his first arrival at Jaffa will give a notion of the latinity of the merchant-pilgrim."

The passage we need not quote.

The volume begins with Lanfranc (born 1005; died 1089), and ends with William the Trouvère (about 1213); so that it embraces a considerable portion of the 11th century, and the reigns of Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Cœur de Liou, and John. Whereas the Anglo-Saxon period was confined to some seventy or eighty names, during more than five centuries, this division of the Anglo-Norman period in less than two centuries exhibits about two hundred authors, more or less distinguished in that era. The two volumes accordingly differ in character. Here there is a much greater individual variety; in the preceding there was more of biography; for though the later age affords us much more numerous writers, and writings highly interesting, in general we know very little of the lives of the authors themselves. Mr. Wright, we think, has done well in bestowing especial care upon the historians and poets, of whom his detailed accounts are extremely valu-able. As an instance, we will quote his remarks

on Ingulf:
"Doubts have long been entertained of the authenticity of the history published under the name of Ingulf. Nearly all the charters inserted in his work are forgeries, which must have been fabricated either in Ingulf's time or subsequently; and, even in the former case, he must have been aware of their character, and would hardly have published them ostentatiously. His narrative, the ground-work of which appears to have been the common historians of those times, is full of errors and anachronisms, even in the events of the age in which

[&]quot;Non erat alter in clero sive in populo cui tot famula-rentur nobiles, quos ipsius mansueta pietas et benigna lagias in obsequium ejus alliciebat,"
[Balarged 12.]

he lived. The writer appears also to have used books, such as the Life of Hereward, compiled subsequently to the time at which Ingulf flourished. There are many other circumstances connected with the book which concur to strengthen our suspicions. Even the account of the author is per-haps a mere amplification of that given by Ordericus Vitalis. It appears too vainglorious to have been written by himself. The account of Ingulf's education is evidently fabulous; his studying Aristotle at Oxford indicates the thirteenth or fourteenth, rather than the eleventh century; and an anecdote of his childhood which he is made to relate in another place seems to contradict the description he gives above of his father's station, when he states that while at school he used to visit his father, who resided at court, and there he became known to the queen, Edith, who argued questions with him in logic. He speaks of visiting Emperor Alexis at Constantinople in 1064 (which is known from other sources to have been the date of the pilgrimage that Ingulf is stated to have accompanied); yet Alexis Comnenus did not ascend the throne of Constantinople till 1081. It quite impossible that Ingulf himself could have fallen into such an error as this, who in the same place speaks of William the Conqueror as reigning when he wrote; so that it may be doubted if Ingulf could at that time have known that Alexis had been crowned emperor; it is more probably the fault of a compiler, who confounded the expe-dition alluded to with that of Peter the Hermit. A difficulty in ascertaining the date at which this work was compiled arises from the circumstance that no manuscript of any antiquity is now known to exist; but it has been supposed not to be older than the fourteenth century. It is not impossible that the compiler has interwoven into his text some fragments written by Ingulf; in which case we might probably attribute to him the description of the fire in 1091. But it is singular that neither Ordericus Vitalis (who had been at Croyland, and was diligent in searching for historical documents) William of Croyland, who wrote the life of Earl Waltheof, and who mentions on three occasions the removal of the body of the earl by Ingulf (which is also described in the history attrito Ingulf), should have been aware that Ingulf was the author of a history of Croyland, if he ever had written such a book. It is stated in the history of Croyland that its reputed author, Ingulf, also wrote a life of St. Guthlac; but no such work is known to exist, nor is it mentioned elsewhere. If the history be a forgery, its object probably was to support the claims of the abbots of Croyland in their law-suits with the monks of Spalding.'

Neither are the scientific writers neglected-on the contrary, many of the statements relating to

them are very curious: witness Athelard of Bath:
"Athelard is the greatest name in English "Athelard is the greatest name in English acience before Robert Grossetête and Roger Bacon. His name would lead us to believe that he was of Saxon blood. He was born probably in the latter part of the eleventh century, and first quitted England to study in the schools of Tours and Laon. In the latter place he opened a school, and had among other disciples his nephew, to whom he appears to have been affectionately attached. But Athelard's love of knowledge was unsatisfied with the state of science in France, and he left his school and crossed the Alps to Salerno, from whence he proceeded to Greece and Asia Minor, and it is very probable that he went to study among the Arabs in the East. Bagdad and Egypt were then the seats of Arabian learning. On his arrival in his native country, after an absence of seven years, the throne, he tells us, was occupied by Henry I.; and one of the first books he published after his arrival, being dedi-cated to William bishop of Syracuse, must have

been written before 1116, the date of that prelate's death. This tract, which bears some resemblance to the 'Judgment of Hercules' by the Grecian Prodicus, and which is entitled 'De codem et diverso, is an allegory, in which Athelard justifies his pas-sion for the sciences; he introduces Philosophy and Philocosmia (or the love of wordly enjoyment) as appearing to him on the banks of the Loire in the form of two women, when he was a student at Tours, and disputing for the possession of his affections, until he threw himself into the arms of Philosophy, drove away her rival with disgrace, and entered on the path of learning with that arinstruction even among the distant Arabs. appears that after his return from his travels he opened a school, probably in France or Normandy, where he taught the Arabian sciences. These were still new in the west of Europe, and were decried by many, and among others, as it seems, by Athelard's nephew. Athelard wrote one of his most popular works, the 'Quæstiones Naturales,' to oppose this prejudice, and to give a specimen of the doctrines on natural history which he had brought home. He reminds his nephew how, seven years before, when he had dismissed him (then a mere youth) with his other disciples, it had been agreed between them that he would himself go and seek the learning of the Arabs, and that his nephew should in the mean time make himself master of all the science which could be found among the Franks. In reply, the nephew is made to express a distaste for his uncle's Saracenic doctrines, and for the extravagant terms in which he spoke of their superiority over the old studies of the western Athelard then proceeds to defend his opinions on this subject, and provokes his nephew to propose what were considered some of the most

difficult questions in natural history. • • • "The manner in which Athelard speaks of the reception of the Arabian sciences seems to shew that they were then quite new among the Christians of the West, and to contradict the opinion founded on a legend preserved by William of Malmsbury, that they had been introduced long before by Ger-bert. We know nothing more of Athelard's per-sonal history. His celebrity was great in aftertimes, and in the thirteenth century Vincent of Beauvais gives him the title of 'Philosophus Ang-lorum.' Athelard's writings appear to have en-

joyed a great popularity."
[A list of his works is subjoined].
"Robert de Retines.—The first Englishman after Athelard, as far as we can discover, who travelled among the Arabs to indulge his ardour in the pursuit of science, was Robert de Retines. + Leland tells us, but without stating any authority, that he studied first in England, and that he afterwards travelled through France, Italy, Dalmatia, and Greece, into Asia, where he made himself master of the Arabic language, and then returned to Spain. At present we have no authority extant for supposing that he obtained his knowledge of Arabic elsewhere than in the latter country, where he formed a close friendship with another zealous scholar, Hermann the Dalmatian, and they appear to have studied the Arabian sciences together at Evora. Peter the Venerable, abbot of Cluny, began about this time to shew his religious zea against the doctrines of Mohammed, and determined to visit Spain in order to obtain more exact information on the religious opinious of the Araba;

he found our two philosophers studying 'astrolog at Evora, and by offers of a great reward he provailed upon them to quit for a time their favouris pursuits in order to translate the Koran. This work they completed to his satisfaction in the year 1143, at which time, or immediately after, as a learn from the abbot Peter's letter, Robert was made archdeacon of Pampeluna. We know no thing more of his history. Pits states, apparent from mere conjecture, that he died at Pampelus in 1143. The date is probably quite incorrect In the preface to the translation of 'Ptolemy Planisphere' by Hermann, and which was proba written some time after the publication of the translation of the Koran, Hermann speaks of his most lead us to believe that he had some share in this work also. Although the translation of the Koran was the joint work of Robert and Hermann, the prefatory epistle is written in the name of the former only.

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"In the Bodleian library there is a manuscript entitled 'Translatio Chronicæ Saracenorum,' h Robert de Retines, with a dedicatory epistle Peter abbot of Cluny. It is the same work wise is printed anonymously in the collection of his ander (p. 213) from an imperfect manuscrip, without the preface, under the title 'Incin Chronica Saracenorum.' Jourdan, in his 'lie searches on the Latin Translations of Aristole; states his opinion that Robert de Retines was the same person as the Robertus Castrensis to whom Manget attributes the Latin version of Morien 'De Compositione Alchimiæ,' said to have been made in 1182. But it is hardly probable that Robert de Retines should have been so young in 1143 at to be still an active writer forty years afterwards. Tanner attributes to Robert de Retines a tnet contained in several manuscripts at Oxford, entitled 'Judicia Jacobi Alkindi Astrologi ex tranttione Roberti Anglici,' to which he affixes the date 1272. This date is certainly incorrect if it be the work of Robert de Retines, which appears not improbable from the circumstance that a copy of the same tract occurs in a manuscript of the b of the fourteenth (or perhaps of the thirteenth) century in the British Museum with the title, 'Incipiunt Judicia Alkindi Astrologi, Rodberti de Ketene translatio.' Its subject is purely astrological, the object being to reduce to a system which admits of calculation the supposed influences d the planets on the elements, on mankind, and on private actions and political events."

" Daniel de Merlai .- Daniel de Merlai is supposed by the old bibliographers to have been born at Morley, in Norfolk; and he seems by his own account of himself to have been a native of the diocese of Norwich. In the preface to his treatise 'De naturis inferiorum et superiorum,' Daniel informa us that he quitted his native country to pursue his studies at Paris, but that, soon disgusted with the unprofitable studies of the schools in that city, he went thence to Toledo, then the chief seat of learning among the Spanish Arabs. After remaining some time at Toledo, he yielded to the pressing solicitations of his friends at home, and returned to England with a costly multitude of books. Finding, however, that science was neglected in his native land, he was preparing again to travel in search of it, when he met with John bishop of Norwich, who appears to have persuaded him to settle in England, and to whom he dedicated his book It appears that this conversation gave rise to the work by which chiefly Daniel de Merlai is known. In the first of the two books into which it is divided, he treats of the creation and nature of mat-ter and of the world. On these subjects he quotes frequently the Arabian and Grecian philoso the latter probably through the Arabians. In the second book he proceeds to treat of the nature and movements of the celestial bodies, and of the influence of the planets; and, notwithstanding his hoast of the superiority of his Arabian philosophy, to-wards the conclusion of his book he runs into the

^{* &}quot;The date of Athelard's death is unknown. Mr. Hunter is inclined to think he may be the Adelardus de Badamentioned in the pipe roll as residing in England in 1130. This is, however, at the least, very doubtful; the name was very common in England, and I think it hardly probable that our Athelard would have been resident here at that time."

that time."

+ "In the MSS. the name is sometimes spelt Ketines,

+ "In the MSS. the name is sometimes spelt Ketines, † "In the MSS. the name is sometimes spelt Ketines, perhaps by a mere error of the scribe. He seems to have been confounded with a Robert Ketene, or de Ketene, who lived more than a century later. Some modern writers have, without any reason, called him Robert of Reading: I believe they are wrong in supposing his name to have any connexion with that fown."

[&]quot;In the Latin mas, he is called Adelardus, d being the letter which in Latin afforded the nearest approximation to the sound of the English %."

most puarile superstitions of the astrologers relating to the influence of the planetary positions on men's births, and other events. We have no other indication of the age at which this writer flourished than the fact of his acquaintance with John of Oxford, who was bishop of Norwich from 1175 to 1200; and if we assume (which is not improbable) that Daniel returned to England soon after John and the bishop, the former date may be taken as was made bishop, the former date may be taken as that at which he flourished. A good copy of the treatise, which has furnished the foregoing extracts. preserved in the British Museum (Ms. Arundel, is preserved in the British Museum (Ms. Arundel, No. 377, fol. 88, re). There are no traces of any other work of the same writer, though Bale attributes to him a treatise in one book, 'De principlis mathematicia.'

mathematicis.
We should now come to some illustration of the Anglo-Norman poets, to whom our author has done great justice; but our space forbids, and we must reserve them and a few other topics for another Gazette, finishing for the present with a reother trazette, minsing for the present with an amarkable passage applicable to science. Speaking of Alexander Neckam, who died in 1217, Mr. Wright states as follows:

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the immber of manuscripts) the most popular, was the treatise 'De naturis rerum.'* The earlier part of this prose treatise is in a great measure a para-phrase of the poem last described, with, however, much amplification and addition. As in the poem, the first book commences with an account of the creation, of heaven, of the planetary bodies, and of the elements, which latter subject leads to a de-acription of the different kinds of birds. The sescription of the different kinds of Diras. The se-cond book treats of fountains, &c., of fishes, plants, siones, sepens, animals, and of arts and trades. Neckam's natural history is here enlivened by many anecdotes of birds and animals; and he gives us from time to time curious notices of the method of teaching then practised in the university of Paris. He adopts the fashion of his age in giving frequent moralisations and spiritual applications of his scientific facts. In his chapter on buildings, he says that the walls of a building ought to be made to lean from each other (so as to represent radii converging to the centre of the earth), as being the strongest form, because, as he says, heavy bodies naturally tend towards a centre; this is a curious anticipation of the doctrine of gravi-

KING OF SAXONY'S BRITISH TOUR.

The King of Saxony's Journey through England and Scotland in the Year 1844. By Dr. C. G. Carus, Physician to his Majesty, &c. &c. Translated by S. C. Davison, B.A. Dr. Ph., &c. Pp. 391. Chapman and Hall.

Chapman and Hall.

It is always useful for a country to see what intelligent foreigners think or say of it. They notice things which escape the habituated eye of the native; they observe things with a different vision; and they bring things to other tests than those who have only the home-standard for comparison. They often make us acquainted with matters which have attracted no attention in our every-day fami-lianty; and even their mistakes and blunders are fruitful of suggestions for our consideration; and when the party happens to be a writer of intelli-gence, there is of course the more reason to de-site a knowledge of their opinions. In the present instance there are yet other causes to excite po-pular curiosity; for Dr. Carus is a great cranio-teopist, and could measure our caputs as well as our cutom; and he travelled with a crowned head, cutoms; and he travelled with a crowned nead, and he had very favourable opportunities of view-ing many conditions of society rarely open to tourists in England. Among philosophers he was a philosopher; and among the highest walks and places of life, even to the royal palace itself, he

was a guest. All our public institutions were thrown open to his inspection, either by himself or as an attendant upon his sovereign; and we dare say we may presume so far as to fancy that some of the ideas respecting us in the work equally belong to the King of Saxony as to his physician and privy-councillor. Therefore may it be briefly called, as on the title-page, The King of Saxony's

We have said that Dr. Carus is a great cranio-

scopist, and a philosopher of the German school, a fact that may be gathered from his opening page:
"In a comparatively short time (he tells us) I have been able to obtain a view of the capitals and rural districts of England and Scotland; numerous and interesting persons have come under my ob-servation; and I feel myself impelled, from all that I have seen, to deduce a result, to which I am far from venturing to ascribe objective perfection, but which must be of decided importance for the completion of MY OWN views of the world, and may at least serve to furnish many useful indications to others. In truth, however, no efforts at obtaining a full and perfect comprehension of such immense subjects can ever be any thing but approximative,"
His daily notes from leaving Dresden work out

this proposition, and embrace most subjects of in-terest, including natural history and the fine arts, upon which he bestows many remarks. Passing rapidly to the coast; we encounter observations on cathedrals, small bits of sentiment, and other minor points, upon which we need not pause, but drop the author all at once upon the English shore, where he is no sooner landed than he takes a physical view of the isle, which, though founded

on later experience, he thinks most fitting for a preliminary introduction. Here he says:

"The peculiarities and high importance of the people of England are mainly to be sought in the escent of the English from the mixture of so many different races, all of a vigorous character; the in-termarriage of the original inhabitants of England, the Cymri or Britons, with the Romans, Norwe-gians, Danes, Normans, and Germans, from whence the new British, or, properly speaking, English people sprang; and moreover, in this people being confined to the limits of an island, and thus almost wholly withdrawn from the direct influences and whonly withdrawn from the direct induceds and disturbing causes resulting from contact with other nations, and having full time for the invigoration and consolidation of their powers, as distinct from, and in opposition to, those of all other nations in the world. When we look at the subject from this point of view it is remarkable to exercise that point of view, it is remarkable to perceive that those districts of Great Britain in which the original races exist, with the least admixture of foreign mations, and have still preserved the use of their original Celtic or Gallic language, as in Wales and the Highlands of Scotland, are those, the inhabit-ants of which cannot in any respect be compared in mental energy and development with those who, properly speaking, belong to the new British race, and are constrained to yield to the genuine Eng-lish, whose language is a compound derived from Roman, Norman, Scandinavian, and German roots It is this little England, this England containing about 15,000,000 of inhabitants, which has made itself the centre of a kingdom greater than any in the civilised world, whose provinces surround our globe, and, even excluding the shifting but still numerous population of Hudson's Bay, reekons a population of above 200,000,000; whilst Russia, be most powerful empire on the continent, only reckons about 64,000,000 of subjects. In short, the further our inquiries are pushed into the characteristic peculiarities of the English people, the more obvious will it become that the two elements just mentioned are of the greatest importance. • •

"If we ask (he adds), how are the English people to be characterised? there can be no doubt that, after a very short observation of their whole mode of action and conduct, they must be charac-terised by the mature, late, but still vigorous age of man. A firm adherence to principles once

adopted, a quiet historical foundation and development, a decisiveness and vigour, a Catonian se-verity of morals; but, together with these, a great measure of pedantry, and, even as a people, con-spicuous and unconcealed egotism,—are precisely the very circumstances and conditions which must the very circumstances and conditions which must soon impress themselves upon the mind of the observer, and become consolidated into a firm and decisive judgment, such as that already expressed. It is, undoubtedly, something beautiful to see a man, as well as a nation, still in a full state of manly vigour, still grandly following out the development vigour, still grandly following out the development of his destiny, or, properly speaking, creating his own destiny; and it is, therefore, easy to perceive the reason why personal observation and contemplation of the English people, with all their manly consistency, their tenacious firmiess, their clear perceptions, their contempt for all prolixity, and their destinations are the second services. their decisive practical nature, is so peculiarly in-teresting, and calculated to produce such a powerful influence on the mind. The most important sid to the full understanding of this sketch of character, which we have compared to that of vigorous manhood after the middle age of life, is to be de-vived from a consideration of the naval power of England, which results, as I have already shewn, from the nature of the country and its capacities. The navy, as it is called, the development of an immense sea-force, in whose proficiency and might the highest as well as the lowest take interest and delight—which even engages the very spirit of dilettantism, displayed in the numerous yacht-clubs— it is this which represents the first condition of the trade and manufactures of England, and forms the strongest support of her universal dominion. It is only by reference to this that it becomes possible to solve the problem, how 26,000,000 of Englishmen are able to rule 200,000,000 of foreigners. And the navy continues to be the source and in-strument of her continually increasing wealth, of which some idea may be formed when I state that, according to Mr. Porter's reports, the savings banks of England alone, in the year 1841, conbanks of England alone, in the year 1841, contained above 24,000,000£ aterling; that the number of ships was above 30,000, of which 900 were steam-boats; and that more than 80,000,000£, sterling were invested in railroads alone. The navy, therefore, which works all these wonders—which engages men in a continual struggle with a dreadful and unruly element of nature, which accustoms them to live in their frail houses on the customs them to live in their frail houses on the rolling main, and to be always ready, for life or for death—it is this, especially, which imparts cool and manly courage to the people as a whole, and elevates them in every practical relation far above all other nations of the earth. But as has been alall other nations of the earth. But as has been already said, this vigour, courage, and decisiveness of character, as usually happens in the advanced age of man, are accompanied by a stiffness, pedantry, and egotism, which repel all that may be called the poetic element in the spirit of a nation. When brought into competition with life and action, this poetical element must still more and mere are the account of the arminest o when brough the compension with specifical element must still more and more recede, in proportion as the age of the nation advances and increases in its puritanical and pedantic severity. On these grounds it often appears to me impossible to believe that Shakspeare could have been an Englishman; and his really being so only becomes intelligible by remembering that, in the time of Shakspeare, a real merry England actually existed. It is, moreover, for this very reason, too, that there is at present such poverty in the really active pursuit and cultivation of all that deserves the name of the higher arts. England has never produced a single great historical painter, and will scarcely ever produce one. The same is true of sculpture and music."

We do not know that we can challenge this mortifying sentence, or urge the combat on behalf of

tifying sentence, or urge the combat on behalf of historical painting, or music, except in some degree by comparison with what other nations have contemporaneously done; but we would offer a stand for sculpture, and not shrink from competi-tion with any people in modern times in regard to

[&]quot;The manuscript from which we describe this work is a, keg. 12 G. XL. 'Incipit opus magistri Alexandri de santo Albano de naturis rerum."

that immortal art. We shall, however, have future occasions to allude to our arts and artists; and are only sorry that we must agree with the Doctor in his next statement, relative to our drama.

"Every thing (he says) pertaining to the the-atrical arts is almost in a worse condition in England, at present, than even the structural arts and music; and although we can make no particular boast of the state of the drama amongst ourselves, it would not be easy to exaggerate its superiority over the miserable and soulless drama of England. It is something repugnant to one's feelings to see that the people who formerly produced the greatest of all dramatic poets, should now be almost wholly destitute of dramatists, and that the art should share so little genuine sympathy. But a moment's consideration of the whole circumstances of the country, and it no longer remains a riddle. In-dustry absorbs all the energies of life; with the progress and application of steam-power, not only are thousands and thousands of new productions developed, but the population itself: the number of large towns, with 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, whose names are yet scarcely known in foreign countries, increases with enormous rapidity, and the regulation, occupation, and supply of all these demand continual and progressive activity. How is it possible that, in the midst of such a tendency of public life, any time should be allotted to the artistical gratification of the finer and more intellectual wants of the human mind?

"For these reasons (he continues) even the sciences, considered by themselves, are not objects of pursuit; and least of all in the higher departments of mental philosophy; but they are culti-vated zealously and effectually in as far as they are useful, and promote the immediate advantages of life. In England, natural philosophy by no means corresponds to the natur-philosophie of the Germans, but consists of a combination of mathematics and physics, and is endured only as such; whilst every truth is decidedly repulsed which is calculated to promote such a free spirit of inquiry or mental development as might, in the most remote degree, interfere with or trench upon any traditional, political, or orthodox ecclesiastical dogma. By and by, the spirit of inquiry now awakening even England, and the application of a more philosophical mode of thinking and investigation to physiology and comparative anatomy, will pave the way for a more general and true consideration of the philosophy of nature; although, no doubt, a long time will elapse before this goal is attained.

Let us hope for a speedier consummation of our theatrical and philosophical millennium?! But leaving general speculations for individual strictures, we put the Doctor at once ashore at Dover, where he is struck with the sudden change:

"The small houses, the different construction of the windows (only made to push up), the closed doors, the strange names over the doors and shops, the lofty and numerous chimneys, even the totally different arrangement of the hotel, every thing, as well as the people themselves, furnishes indications of a peculiar character. A déjeuner dinatoire, which the English call lunch, was served, and the commander of the garrison, as well as Capt. Smithet of the Princess Alice, was of our party. The richness and abundance of the plate surprised us Germans, unaccustomed to such displays in our inns; and many national peculiarities in the viands were immediately observable; the rich ox-tail soup, the massive piece of admirable beef, fish of every description, and together with sherry and port, common at all English tables, genuine porter, which in consequence of its aromatic bitter was peculiarly well calculated to repair the discomforts of seasickness, from which some of our party had suffered."

The first stop was at Lord Delawarr's, at Buck-hurst, and the Doctor again launches out into a little theorising:

"Even on so short drive as we have made, our surprise was already excited by the want of what

may properly be called villages. The country is divided into large estates, which are let out in portions of greater or less extent to farmers, and the scattered farmhouses and the cottages of the labourers, together with occasional small country houses, occupy the place of villages. Here and there stand solitary churches, and form a kind of nucleus, around which every thing is more concen-Some idea may be formed of the relation the farmers to the proprietors, by supposing that the produce of the ground in such cases is divided into three parts, one of which falls to the landowner, a second is applied to the improvement of the farm, and the third belongs to the farmer, as a return for his capital and labour. From the cultivator of the soil upwards, every one feels himself to be a part of one great whole, and the higher we ascend in the scale, the individual more and more sacrifices his individuality to the state. The ques-tion, what a man should do for himself, and what for the state, can scarcely, I think, occur with such frequency in any country as in England. This, moreover, is manifest from a variety of other circumstances. Whoever is constantly compelled to sacrifice a great part of his individuality, and of his own intellectual efforts and pursuits to the well-being of the state, necessarily finds his individuality, as it were, endangered, and in that part of self which remains he readily adopts or falls into a species of rough, eccentric originality, in order thus, in some measure, to compensate for the other deficiency or loss. And this, perhaps, is in fact the best means of accounting for many of the peculiarities, and much of the coarseness, of the English-

But in direct contradiction to this hypothesis, he has previously told us (speaking of English dwell-ing-houses) that they stand "in close connexion with that long-cherished principle of separation and retirement, lying at the very foundation of the national character. It appears to me, to be this principle which has given to the people that fixity of national character, and strict adherence to the historical usages of their country, by which they are so much distinguished; and up to the present moment, the Englishman still perseveres in striving after a certain individuality and personal independence, a certain separation of himself from others, which constitutes the foundation of his freedom. This, too, was completely an ancient German ten-dency, which led our remote ancestors to prefer the rudest and most inconvenient but isolated homesteads to the more convenient and refined method of life in aggregation; it is this that gives the Englishman that proud feeling of personal independence, which is stereotyped in the phrase, 'Every man's house is his castle.' This is a feeling which cannot be entertained, and an expression which cannot be used, in Germany or France, in which countries ten or fifteen families often live together in the same large house. The expression, however receives a true value, when, by the mere closing of the house-door, the family is able, to a certain extent, to cut itself off from all communication with the outward world, even in the midst of great cities."

It seems to us that both these propositions cannot be true; but which is the lion and which the dog we leave the showman to determine.

On Buckhurst, the remarks savour a little of the American Willis: "It is very interesting to me (says our German visitor) to have got immediately a circumstantial idea of this English vie de châtean by means of this short sojourn. It is, properly speaking, the mixture of a certain unrestricted freedom with a species of pedantic etiquette. The family and their visitors meet for breakfast or luncheon in the breakfast or dining room, in morning dresses, the gentlemen in frock coats, the ladies neatly but simply dressed; during the remainder of the morning each pursues his own amusements or employs his time as he pleases, and in the evening the company again assemble in the drawing room in full dress, go to dinner, and afterwards return and spend the evening together in the draw-

ing room and library, where tea and other refreshments are served. The order of living is highly agreeable."

And again: "En passant, fortunately for me, on the previous evening, the travelling carriages had all arrived in safety and good order from Dover with our luggage, for the English, on such occasions, are pleased to see their guests dressed in rich and elegant costume."

As portrait painting is a favourite study withut, and we lately quoted the Modern Timon on some performances of this sort (see Literary Gazette review of his first part, No. 1509), we will skip a bit here to make room for the German representation of some of our public characters.

Sir Robert Peel .- A man of about fifty year of age,—of good figure, powerfully made, and rather full; the form of his head remarkable, on the whole, rather for breadth than height. The relation of the three portions of the brain, so far as I could judge from a cursory view, somewhat pre-vented, too, by a considerable quantity of greyin hair, tolerably harmonious; the middle part of the head low, as is usual with heads of a broad The countenance expresses much firmen, joined with a decidedly prosaic appearance, la great sound common sense. In conversation with crowned heads, the expression, with all its firm reserve, passes readily to a smooth tone, and his bodily attitude assumes the same expression. His language is, however, select, comprehensive, and well expressed. Whenever I had the opportunity of seeing him, he was dressed in black, w neck-handkerchief, and without any orders. here subjoin, in conclusion, some remarks which were made to me concerning his qualifications for his important duties as prime minister: 'Sir Robert Peel is quite fit for his situation. By birth belonging to the people, by his early conneming with Oxford entirely devoted to the conservative cause, he seems to have been made for his situation and for his age. There can be but one opinion respecting his talents; he possesses at the same time a sufficiency of physical power, and has property enough to secure himself a complete independence (the English say, 'An empty sack will not stand upright'). In his daily intercourse he is con-sidered cold and stiff, and has no intimate personal

" The Duke of Wellington .- Completely the representation of an old soldier! Stiff, half deaf, but cheerful; it is easy to be seen that he must have been what is called a well-built handsome man. The form of his head, as well as that of his face, is principally long, the shape of the skull not very remarkable, the front and back portion rather high. His hair is quite white, and he has rather too much for his age, particularly in a country where baldness is more common than elec-The sockets of his eyes are wide, and it is obvious from his appearance that he is rather to be regarded as a man of eyes than a man of ears, on which remark the history of his life offers the best commentary. I saw him generally in uniform, and decorated with many orders. He still rides, and was at the head of his regiment at the review; and although the windows of his residence were broken some years back, he still appears a favourite with the people, for wherever he makes his appearance, the cry, 'Hurruh for the old Duke,' is general. the cry, 'Hurrah for the old Duke,' is general.

Among the many traits of courage and presence of mind which are related of him, none seemed to me more characteristic, and at the same time greater and more profound, than the following :- At the battle of Waterloo, when the decisive moment was come, at which, according to the calculations of the generals, the enemy must necessarily give way, Wellington put in motion the whole English co-lumn. Waving his hat, he rode in advance, urging officers and men to advance rapidly. His adju-tants remarked that he was exposing himself to great danger from the enemy's fire; but he answered, 'Let them shoot away; the battle must be won, at any rate.'

"Admiration and in fact figure. O, middle and the front; the English nearly balliect with a revession of dressed in In a vi with a na Prevost, we tells him to "He ha

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ways pr steps to towards obtained As the for the the auti "Admiral Codrington.—Of rather large stature.
The emperor said to him, 'Vons avez engraissé;'
and in fact there is considerable embonpoint in his
figure. Of the three divisions of the brain, the
middle and back parts are more considerable. ddle and back parts are more considerable than the front; the form of the whole, as is usual with the English, rather long than broad. His head is the English, rather long than broad. His head is nearly hald. In his face, his nose seems to pro-lect with a sort of sensual characteristic, and the eyes are rather too near one another. The ex-pression of his countenance is cheerful. He was essed in black, with several orders."

In a visit to the yacht-club, the author meets with a naval officer (though of Geneva) named Prevost, who relates his adventures to him, and

Prevost, who relates his adventures to him, and tells him the following yarn:
"He had been several times engaged in chasing slavers; and one case that he related to us was dreadful enough. They had captured a vessel under the suspicion of being a slaver. At first they were unable to find any slaves on board; but, the satisfy wishing to taste the wine privated. at last, a sailor wishing to taste the wine, pierced a cask, and, instead of the wine which he expected, blood flowed from the aperture. This was the blood of a negro! and it was found afterwards, that all the negroes on board had suffered themselves to be packed up in casks, under the belief that the English were approaching with the intention of murdering them.

This is worse than tapping the governor in the rum-cask; but the Doctor receives it as gospel, and goes on to protest against the English mob mode of gratulation in giving three cheers, for, he

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"I must, however, say, that I consider the sound 'hurrah' as it is pronounced in England, very much the reverse of musical; the German 'hoch' sounds to me much better."

If it had not been for wood-pavements super-seding the labour of paviours, he might have heard the latter pronounced with great effect, to prove

that we are competent to emit either sound per-fectly. But we are still more annoyed by his fall-ing foul of our great boast, St. Paul's.

"I had (he says) reserved my afternoon for a salk through London. First, through the Strand and Fleet-street, to St. Paul's. I had brought with me no very great expectations of this edifice only in regard to its size, and the sight of it even diminished my opinion. In the place of one of the most magnificent old cathedrals, celebrated as one of the most splendid buildings of the middle ages, the seventeenth century—this century in matters of taste below all criticism—has set up one of the most tasteless collections of columns, vaulted roofs, erre, and statues, that encumbers the earth. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, has a monument Christopher Wren, the architect, has a monument here, upon which stands the proud word, 'Circumspiee!' but his own sentence, or rather that of his age, is expressed here. Only when seen from a distance does the size of the cupola render it an imposing object; seen from within, where in addition every thing seems so waste and deserted, it is a mere soulless wault. Not far from this is the Monument, that well-known column erected to commemorate the great fire of 1666, which, among other things, destroyed the beautiful old Gothic eathedral. It ascends splendidly into the air, with its gilt ornament at the top, particularly in such is git ornament at the top, particularly in such beautiful sunshine as that of to-day. I could have wished to have obtained a view of London from the top, but this pedantic celebration of the Sunday even closes the door at its base, which on other days is always open! Thus a puritanic faith always prevents every free view! I then turned my steps to new London-bridge, the last of the bridges towards the sea, for from this, too, a view is to be obtained; and each a view! obtained; and such a view!"

concert-room might be called small for London, and is not richly decorated. There were reserved seats for the court in front of the orchestra, covered with scarlet drapery. The orchestra seemed to be kept together principally by the skill of the con-ductor, for the several members of it did not seem ductor, for the several members of it did not seem to possess any great talent, in consequence, probably, of the want of musical taste among the English; more interest seems, however, to have been excited for these concerts by the exertions of Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge. A symphony of Beethoven's and some beautiful passages from the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' af-forded me in this life of commotion an agreeable rest for the mind; and I had also the pleasure of saluting the author of this ' Midsummer Night's music myself, when, during the pause, he entered the royal box, situated close to the concert-room, by command of his Majesty, by whom he was most graciously received." [To be continued.]

THE JESUITS' COLLEGE, STONYHURST.

THE JESUITS' COLLEGE, STONTHURST.

The Novitiate; or, a Year among the English Jesuits.

A Personal Narrative, &c. By Andrew Steinmetz. Pp. 380. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Born in a Swedish tropical island, of foreign parents, the writer of this volume came to be educated at St. Cuthbert's College, near Durham, where he resided more than five years, and was then received as a novice, for the priesthood, into the Jesuits' College at Stonyhurst. There he passed twelve months; and the present is an unvarnished account of the establishment and its discipline. To describe the system few words are requisite-it is simply to prostrate the human intellect to passive obedience, and merge individuality into the collective frame of the Society of Jesus, having neither wish nor will but its wish and will, and pursuing no action but such as it prescribes, and from which there must be no shrinking. It seems to be an Institution wonderfully contrived for these objects, followed out with unrelenting suavity, and

effected by intolerable mildness.

As so little is really known of these matters, it will gratify curiosity to read the account of an admission to this seminary, and its routine of observances and customs. Of these we have the most minute details, and the whole is a faithful picture of a remarkable condition of life, preparatory to enacting parts of great influence in the world at large, after emerging from these cloisters of absolute submissiveness and enchaining probation.

Of the steps taken to ensure the desired result,

we will select only a few, as keys to the general issue, of which at the present time Mr. Steinmetz

"One thing is certain, the Jesuits hold up their heads in the high places, and move on, like all things at the present day, with 'Occupet scabies extremos!' tacked behind them, and 'For the greater glory of God!' blazing in their van. In the very heart of the metropolis they are now building a magnificent church, to be served, it is said, by twelve Jesuits, — mass every day, and a sermon after every mass! This looks like progress, cer-tainly; and what is still more curious and significant, no begging-box goes round-no subscriptions are solicited: as if by the lamp of Aladdin, the edifice rises rapidly—a monument to attest the shielded audacity and the obedient munificence of the quiet, peaceful, harmless Jesuits! I am informed by a competent authority, that the Trac-tarians prefer 'to be received into the Church' by the Jesuits: four have been received by one Jesuit in London."

But to turn to Stonyhurst, where younger sons of Roman Catholic families of wealth and distinc-

As the Philharmonic has just begun its campaign for the season, we will close, for the nonce, with the author's account of it two years ago:

"This evening we again dined early, and the court drove, at eight o'clock, to the Philharmonic Concert, under the direction of Mendelssohn. The

threshold is crossed only twice by the novice: once on entering, and then on his departure—either to the world once more, or to the second House. This word brings to mind the strangely, curiously concocted, and most fascinating system of judicial astrology: the Jesuit has his destined 'house,' like the child of fate, and looks forward to it with a faith and a hope that stagger not. In truth, though the system be not divine, it has much of divination. A few shrubs adorn the front of the house, oppo-site which is a ground for foot-ball. On the slope to the river is a kitchen-garden, cultivated by the novices, with the aid of a lay-brother attached to the establishment: he is mentioned at the end of the present chapter as 'cook,' but he made himself, see present cnapter as 'cook,' but he made himself, as every Jesuit should, 'generally useful.' The interior comprises a small chapel; a public dormitory divided into compartments about eight feet by five in dimensions, with a green curtain in front; the superior's room; a spare room for casual novices (like myself) to perform their introductory retreat in, and for the use of strangers, who go occasionally for the same pious purpose; lastly, the kitchen, lavatory or washing place, and another large room, which is used as a schoolroom for very young children (under seven years of age) sent to Stonyhurst. One of the novices of the second year is appointed schoolmaster to these little ones. Just over the schoolroom is their dormitory, and a little chapel where they hear mass; for they might otherwise be a distraction to the novices. At the back of the house, in a dwelling quite separate, lived the laundresses of the Novitiate, whom we never saw. I have not mentioned servants' rooms, simply because there were no servants in the Nosimply because there were no serviciate. Every man in the Novitiate was a Jesuit, or to be one. The very cook was a Jesuit, commonly called a 'lay brother:' that is to say, a man who took the simple rows of the society, and dedicated his trade or craft to the service of the society. His assistants were lay novices also. These men have, of course, more work than prayer; or, at least, quite as much of one as of the other. Thus, in the palmy days of the society, there were all manner of workmen belonging to the Jesuits; thus rendering it totally independent of the world at rendering it totally independent of the world at large: and thus we can imagine what this wonderful combination of the trades, the sciences, the spiritualities of this nether world could effect in swaying the destinies of humanity. In those days when a Jesuit, proprement dit, went forth on his 'mission,' he was attended by his lay brother, who went with him in the two-fold capacity of a servant and a spy on his actions: for all are bound to keep watch on their bettern as well as on themselves. and a spy on his actions: for all are bound to keep a watch on their brethren as well as on themselves. If they 'manifest themselves,' they must 'manifest their brothers.' There are funds belonging to the Novitiate exclusively, resulting from pious bequests and donations; the novices, consequently—who are always considered by the 'Constitutions' as without friends, kindred, home, and wealth, except in the society—pay nothing for their board and lodging. On entering the gates of probation, the novice gives himself to the society, 'for the greater glory of God;' and the society undertakes to be his mother, father, brother, sister, friend, and only acquaintance." only acquaintance."

The beginning of a day's occupation is thus de-

scribed:

"The reader may perhaps remember a pretty little fable (Der Adler) of Lessing:—'Man once asked the eagle, 'Why dost thou bring up thy young so high in the air?' The eagle replied, 'Would thay when young so high in the air? The eagle replied, 'Would they, when grown up, venture so near the sun, if I brought them up low down on the earth?' The plan of Ignatius is just the reverse: he clips the wings of the will long before the joyous scenes of nature's freedom tempt it to soar. He begins with abasement, humiliation, complete subjection, degradation, and ends with (the certain result) 'perfect obedience.' This he ensures by neverending practice: of this he is convinced before he says to the trembling novice, 'Proceed!' and this, finally, he secures by a vow—pronounced freely,

fervently, in the presence of his representative and a witness—to the Eternal God! If I am asked, what is the essential characteristic of a Jesuit, in the estimation of his superiors - the characteristic which alone gives value to every virtue or talent— without which characteristic in its most unscrupulous, in its blindest extravagance, the society disowns, discards him, — I say, that characteristic is perfect obedience. This is the very soul of the society — the heart, the mainspring, the fulcrum, the foundation, the royal bank of the society which is always solvent, however large, sudden, or unexthe demand may be! In his superior the Jesuit 'lives, moves, and has his being;' the will of the superior is to him the will of God.—We rose at five, or half-past, I forget which. The brother porter (of whose office more anon) walked from curtain to curtain, which he scratched, uttering the words 'Deo gratias?' 'thanks be to God!' to which every novice replied, 'Deo gratias !' and rose instantly. As soon as he was out of bed, he pulled the upper sheets over the foot of the bed, and, collecting himself,' that is, thinking of God, or making some pious ejaculations, he dressed himself as speedily as possible, but still with the utmost decorum, without bustle or noise. When completely dressed, and not before, he emerged from his cell. One after another we filed down to the back regions of the house, where there was a pump, and there we performed the first menial duty of 'holy obedience.' This was done calmly, seriously, piously; for we walked in prayer. I doub not that the reader will imagine that we must have been tempted to smile and indulge an excusable merriment at many of our occupations. such symptoms of frivolity were apparent; but after or two, it was astonishing how seriously the very thing that had seemed so comical inspired sentiments of devotion. But the reason is obvious. Clement XIV., the pope who abolished the society of the Jesuits, cooked for himself, whilst a prey to the dismal malady that proceeded from or followed that suppression; because 'poniards and poison were incessantly before him.' Cincinnatus the Roman, victorious over the enemies of his country, returned in triumph to Rome, but laid down his office as dictator, and retired to plough his fields. Dionysius of Syracuse, and Louis Philippe, it is said, were not ashamed 'to keep a school.' A hundred examples of the like nature crowd to the mind, and all give evidence that when the human will is firmly directed by any motive, human or divine, things despised, abhorred before, become invested with honour, inspire sentiments of esteem and affection. The first repugnance will give place to satisfaction; and the motive held forth, whatever it may be, will induce us to outstrip the letter of necessity in the spirit of love.

'Call it a travel that thou tak'st for pleasure, The sullen presage of thy weary steps Esteem a foil, wherein thou art to set The precious jewel of thy home return.'

From the pump aforesaid we proceeded to the lavatory, washed, and returned to our cells to brush our hair. We had not much to brush. When I went to the Novitiate my hair was long, and fell to my shoulders. The contrast, when I saw the jailfashion of the novices, was uppleasant; and I the weakness to retain the 'honour of the head.' despite the tacit admonition. I expected every day an order to conform, but it never came; till at length, ashamed of myself, I sacrificed the toy of vanity, and was religiously shorn by the cook. 'Hyacinthine locks,' then, were out of the question, - few retained more than an inch or two, - but still we brushed the stubble, and brushed it well: for there was 'merit' in every action when per-formed by holy obedience. The reader must bear in mind that not one word but the 'Deo gratias' has been spoken, and nothing has been seen but what was immediately before the eyes. We walked with looks prone to the earth; no one durst raise his eyes from the ground for the custody of the eyes. was never relaxed except during recreation-hours,

and even then 'much might be done' in the spirit of the rule. The rule of the Summary, which fashions the exterior of the novice, is the following: All should take the most diligent care to guard the gates of the senses—particularly the eyes, ears, and tongue—from all irregularity; and preserve themselves in peace and true internal humility; and to exhibit this humility by silence, when it is to be observed; but when they are to speak, by the circumspection and edification of their words, and modesty of their looks, and demureness of their steps, and every movement, without any sign of impatience or pride: in all things procuring and deserving that the best of every thing should be given to others, esteeming in their mind all others, as it were, their superiors, and by outwardly exhibiting, with simplicity and religious moderation, the respect and reverence which the rank of the party demands; and thus it may come to pass that, may increase in devotion, and praise God our Lord, whom each should study to recognise in another, as in His image."

The devotions and movements which ensue are too long to quote; nor will we dwell upon the counsels, reprimands, mortifications, and penances, which attend transgressions: the former being very mild, and the latter very slight and venial. But

the most imposing deserves a place.
"The use of the discipline, 'whereby to subdue and punish the flesh, has been recommended by most of the 'saints.' Three thousand lashes, says Butler, with the recital of thirty psalms, were a redemption of a canonical penance of one year's continuance. Luckily it is not stated whether these three thousand lashes were to be inflicted on the monk's own back, or on that of any other ' beast of burden;' so we may suspend the judgment of in-credulity, and solace ourselves with harmless mer-I am far from denying the efficacy of vigorous exercise, bodily or mental, in the matter in question. I consider such means physiological specifics. This, and what has been said before to this effect, are all that the present occasion renders necessary or permits. I will now describe the 'discipline,' and chain of the Novitiate. The discipline, or whip, is made of whipcord: it is a kind of cat-o'nine-tails, duly knotted at the ends of the tails. The chain, - this name has doubtless conjured up phantoms which I must unfortunately dispel, - the chain was made of steel wire, exactly the thickness of that indicated in some knitting books as No. 23, or about the diameter of whipcord. The wire was bent into the shape of a horse-shoe, so as to form links, the extremities being twisted so as to keep the links together, and allow of motion up and down; and at every link the superfluous wire projected about halfan inch, not rounded off nor pointed, but just as it was cut or filed. I have just constructed one, and think that there must have been about a dozen or fourteen links with the two prongs on each. I must describe these 'helps to holy living' in opera-They were not constantly used, but only at stated times, such as during Lent; but at any time with permission. During Lent we used them twice a week. The porter gave out 'Mortification!'— we understood him. After he had gone the round of the curtains with the ' Deo gratias'-' thanks be to God!' we made ready by uncovering our shoulders-each novice sitting in his bed-and seized the whip. The time the porter took for these preliminaries presupposed an equal alacrity in the other novices: we were always ready when he rang a small bell, and then, oh! then, if the thing edifies you, gentle reader, be edified; if it makes you laugh, laugh to your heart's content, at the sound of twenty whips cracking like a hail-storm on the twenty innocent backs in question. I think we were restricted to twelve strokes: they were given as rapidly as possible: all ended almost at the same instant. In the excitement, very similar to a shower-bath, we could not help tossing the whip into the desk; and then, diving into the sheets, felt very comfortable indeed! Perhaps, after the

chorus of flagellation, you might hear a young novice giggling; 'it was quite natural,' he could not heln it!

"Why have I described this foolery in this merry vein? Because it is a foolery, and the 'holy fathers' must consider it as such: but more, I maintain it to be a most pernicious foolery, and conducive to any thing rather than the end proposed. The reader must imagine my meaning....

In venas animumque!

A foolery as it is, why do the Jesuits prescribe it to the novices? It serves to keep them alive, to kill monotony; to flatter their minds with the idea that they are 'doing something' in the labour of perfection, cadi ferarum ritu, after the manner of the wild monks of old and their three thousand lashes! . . . If a good stiff rope were used, the purpose, by physical pain, might be attained; but the whip at Hodder only excites: it tickles. Oh! I remember it well: it was hideous to me. And yet, in the outrageous fanaticism of the Great Retreat, I asked leave to self-administer an extra fitgellation: determined to 'punish' myself; but I failed: I left the room essentially ashamed of my. self, and irrevocably disgusted with this eroticis. strument of 'compunction.' The chain was less objectionable in this respect: it gave some pain, but more annoyance. It was worn on the morn-ing following. We tied it by the two strings, which ing following. We tied it by the two strings, which were attached to the extremities, round the middle of the thigh, next to the skin; drawing it tight enough to hinder it from slipping down, which sometimes happened. We wore it about six hours, taking it off for manual works. Let the reader fancy his thigh tightly gripped in the embrace re-presented by the image of the thing. Every one knows that even the blunt end of a bodkin, though gently pressed, will, after a given time, produce considerable pain in any part of the body where the cuticle is not sufficiently hardened to shield the nerves from pressure. Thus, after a time, the prongs of our chain produced a continuous dull pain, such as that which the teeth of a playful spaniel gives the hand, when he holds the member but bites it not. It was put on as soon as we rose out of bed. My fancy often likened it to the huge centipedes of the West, crawling round the limb, that felt a sudden sting if it made the slightest motion: for it was when we moved that we were truly mortified.' As we meditated, breakfasted, heard the lecture, repeated the lecture in the dormitory, with the chain on our thigh-the right thighsometimes sitting, sometimes standing, moving to and fro from different places—it often happened that we struck the prongs into the flesh (however careful degenerate fear might make us), by coming in contact with the lid of a table, the seat of a chair or bench. I could not walk without limping both in body and in mind; for the chain was a perpetual source of 'distraction.' I was constantly reminded of it, and where it was; and consequently, by the natural association of ideas, it was to me, at least, a real 'proximate occasion' of temptation; though not of sin, and so perhaps my 'merit' was increased. If my own experience is worth any thing, I tell the Jesuits that their 'discipline and chain' totally defeat the alleged object of their use; and appeal to the principles of physiology in proof of my opinion. In this matter, at least, we may say with perfect truth—nocet empta dolore voluplas!
The efficacy of fasting is not so doubtful."

The Church of Rome, however, does not rigidly enforce severe abstinence, and the Jesuits in particular regard physical strength to be quite as needful in their cause as mental culture and power. They will have no weakly brethren or cripples in their ranks. Add to this, and the few features we have instanced from this curious book, a perfect involution of watchfulness and espionage, and you may form some idea of the Jesuits and their course of proceeding.

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CRESUS, KING OF LYDIA.
The Fall of Crossus. By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A., author of the "Shadow of the Cross." Pp. 182. London, Rivingtons.

It was only the other day, in miscellaneous reading, that we met with a story of a matter-of-fact man ambitious of literary fame, who expressed to a wag his wish that somebody would point out to him a good subject on which to exercise his talents, as all such seemed to him to have been exhausted; and the joker recommended him to write the hitherto unattempted history of Crœsus, king of Lydia. That the matter-of-fact man, instead of smoking the jest, took the advice in earnest, and devoted himself several years to the barren at-tempt, not discovering its hopeless character till he had wasted all his labour. By one of the curious coincidences in minor matters which occasionally happen (and make miracles in great ones), the above volume, the Fall of Crasus, was put into our hand at the same time!

Whether the rev. author has been more successfilthan his predecessor, it is out of our power to say; but he has evidently undertaken a yet more difficult task. For he not only engages in the history of the Lydian king, but he endeavours to improve it (as the old Presbyterian preachers were wont to do with their sermons) into a lesson of Christianity, and make all its phases subserve to religious instruction. The pagan monarch is chosen as an example of God's moral government; and we cannot but think the design a very unwieldy one, which does not run at all well in its application.

Crossus, from the height of human prosperity and happiness, fell into the abyss of misfortune; a not uncomon fate of pride and vanity exalted to an inordinate degree, till fancy deludes the indi-vidual into a dream of supernatural security. The warning of Solon could not awaken the ruler of that richest of countries, Asia Minor:

"The vanity of Crossus was deeply mortified by this new disappointment. He had tried in vain, by indirect questions, to obtain the homage of Solon; and he now betrayed the secret pride of his not; and he now betrayed the secret pride of his heart by advancing openly his own claim to pre-eminence. 'Athenian stranger,' he indignantly exclaimed, 'is my title to happiness so lightly exteemed by you that you do not consider it equal to that of individuals in private life?' But Solon replied, 'Remember, Crœsus, that it is of the fores of mortal men that we speak; and that the gods watch them with jealousy, and will not suffer them to be at rest. Thus, in the lapse of time, we have not only to witness, but to endure, many things which do not depend upon ourselves. For our life extends through a long period of seventy years. These years comprise in them more than 25,000 days; and yet out of all that great number the events of no one day resemble those of another! How, then, in the midst of this incessant change, is it possible to pronounce a man happy before his death? I see, indeed, that you have great riches and extensive dominions; so far it is well with you; but this is no more than saying that you have though for the present day. Wealth and power cannot constitute happiness, for they afford no security for the future—to-day they are yours, to-morrow they may be gone. I can therefore only call you prosperous now. I cannot admit your claim to happiness until I see the end of your For some there are whom God raises up for a little while, in order that afterwards he may make them the more conspicuous in their fall."

The loss of his gifted and favourite son, Atys (the other son being dumb, and, consequently, some drawback on the felicity said to be perfect), was the first heavy blow this fell upon him; and then he fearfully rushes to consult the Oracles respecting his future destiny. Of these the author observes, in our opinion, rather credulously:

"There were in many parts of Greece certain roots, ballowed by tradition as the supposed haunts of some god or hero, whom the heathen in their ignorance worshipped. Magnificent temples were

professed to enable mankind to hold communion with the world of spirits. They were called Oracles; and their predictions must ever occupy a promi-nent place in all pagan history. They shed, in an especial manner, a colouring of their own over the whole narrative of Herodotus, and it is by hav-ing recourse to them that he passes continually from the surface of events to the moral causes which have led to them. Among the oracular answers which he records, there are some which, at first sight, are obviously the result of mere human foresight, and others of which the language is so ambiguous that the interpretation might be accomamongadus that the interpretation high the accom-modated to any event; but there are also others which do not fall under either of these descrip-tions, and which seem, if delivered at all, to imply a knowledge beyond that of man. These have been a knowledge beyond that of man. These have been ascribed to the agency of evil spirits. But whatever may have been their origin, we have good grounds for believing that they were often directed and controlled, by God himself, to purposes of good; for there can be no doubt that the influence of the oracles was, upon the whole, a blessing, and not a curse to mankind."

They were better than the witches in Macbeth, then; but to ascribe them at all to divine direction is a stretch of credibility which we could hardly have expected from a Christian minister. However excellent the intention, we cannot but doubt the prudence and utility of mixing up the true with the false in inculcation of this kind; besides being obliged to pervert the history itself a little in its details, in order to fit them to the purpose in hand.

> DAVID HUME. [Second notice.]

FOLLOWING up the more literary train developed in this publication, we may observe the curious fact, that there is not one letter from Dr. Robertson, though a considerable correspondent of Hume's, among the MSS. consigned to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, nor in any other known collection. The annexed throws an interesting light upon both these great historians:

" Towards the end of the year 1758, but at what particular time is not more minutely known, Hume went to London, and resided in Lisle Street, Leicester Fields. His object probably was, to superintend the printing of the 'History of the House of Tudor;' but he was able at the same time to perform essential services to his friend Dr. Robertson, whose 'History of Scotland' was then going through the press in London. Of Hume's letters to Dr. Robertson, several have been published, though only in a fragmentary form, in Dugald Stewart's ' Life of Robertson.' The portions thus preserved are naturally those which have most relation to the person to whom they are ad-dressed; but of the letters themselves, which doubtless, like many others from the same band, doubtless, like many others from the same hand, contained some curious particulars of their author's habits and passing thoughts, no trace has been found. Several of these letters, written while Robertson's work was at press, have relation to minor historical questions which have subsequently been settled. The following extracts are given from the parts which have least reference to these details:

Hume to Dr. Robertson.

'I am afraid that you, as well as myself, have drawn Mary's character with too great softenings. She was, undoubtedly, a violent woman at all times. You will see in 'Murden' proofs of the utmost ranson. She certainly disinherited him. What think you of a conspiracy for kidnapping him, and delivering him a prisoner to the King of Spain, never to recover his liberty till he should turn Catholic? you of a conspiracy for kidnapping him, and delivering him a prisoner to the King of Spain, never to recover his liberty till he should turn Catholic?

Tell Goodall, that if he can but give me up Queen Mary, I hope to satisfy him in every thing else; and he will have the pleasure of seeing John Knox and the Reformers made very ridiculous....You

erected over them; and the priests who dwelt there professed to enable mankind to hold communion with the world of spirits. They were called Oracles; few weeks' publication. I have not heard of one who does not praise it warmly; and were I to enumerate all those whose suffrages I have either heard in its favour or been told of, I should fill my letter in its favour or been told of, I should fit my letter with a list of names. Mallet told me that he was sure there was no Englishman capable of compos-ing such a work. The town will have it that you was educated at Oxford, thinking it impossible for a mere untravelled Scotsman to produce such language. In short, you may depend on the success of your work, and that your name is known very much to your advantage. I am diverting myself with the notion how much you will profit by the applause of my enemies in Scotland. Had you and I been such fools as to have given way to jealousy, to have entertained animosity and ma lignity against each other, and to have rent all our acquaintance into parties, what a noble amuse-ment we should have exhibited to the blockheads, which now they are likely to be disappointed of! All the people whose friendship or judgment either of us value are friends to both, and will be pleased with the success of both, as we will be with that of each other. I declare to you I have not of a long time had a more sensible pleasure than the good reception of your History has given me within

You are so kind as to ask me about my coming down. I can yet answer nothing. I have the strangest reluctance to change places. I lived several years happy with my brother at Ninewells; and had not his marriage changed a little the state of the family, I believe I should have lived and died there. I used every expedient to evade this journey to London; yet it is now uncertain whether I shall ever leave it. I have had some invitations, and some intentions of taking a trip to Paris; but I believe it will be safer for me not to go thither, for I might probably settle there for life. No one was ever endowed with so great a portion of the vis inertie. But as I live here very privately, and avoid as much as possible (and it is easily possible) all connexion with the great, I believe I should be better in Edinburgh.

'London, 8th February, 1759,
'... As to the 'Age of Leo the Tenth,' it was Warton himself who intended to write it; but he warron nimseir who intended to write it; but he has not wrote it, and probably never will. If I understand your hint, I should conjecture that you had some thoughts of taking up the subject. But how can you acquire knowledge of the great works of sculpture, architecture, and painting, by which that age was chiefly distinguished? Are you versed in all the anecdotes of the Italian literature? These questions I heard proposed in a company of literati, when I inquired concerning this design of Warton. They applied their remarks to that gentleman, who yet, they say, has travelled. I wish they do not, all of them, fall more fully on you. However, you must not be idle. May I venture to suggest to you the Ancient History, particularly that of Greece? I think Rollin's success might encourage you; nor need you be in the least intimi-dated by his merit. That author has no other merit but a certain facility and sweetness of narration; but has loaded his work with silly puerilities....

'I forgot to tell you, that two days ago I was in the House of Commons, where an English gentleman came to me, and told me that he had lately sent to a grocer's shop for a pound of raisins, which he received wrapped up in a paper that he shewed me. How would you have turned pale at the sight! It was a leaf of your History, and the very character of Queen Elizabeth, which you had laboured so finely, little thinking it would so soon come to so disgraceful an end. I happened a little

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sent me very earnestly to know the gentleman's name, that he may find out the grocer, and trace the matter to the bottom. In vain did I remonstrate that this was sooner or later the fate of all authors, serius, ocyus, sors exitura. He will not be satisfied; and begs me to keep my jokes for another oecasion. But that I am resolved not to do; and therefore, being repulsed by his passion and seriousness, I direct them against you."

Hume's alterations in his history of the Stuarts are illustrated by the sentences in the first and later editions being placed in juxtaposition, of which the subjoined contrasted extracts are a fair specimen :-

First edition. "King James inculcated those monarchial tenets with which he was so much infatuated. P. 54.

Divine right. And though these doctrines were perhaps more openly inculcated and more strenuously insisted on during the reign of the Stuarts, they were not then invented. P. 120.

America. The seeds of many a noble state have been sown in climates kept desolate by the wild nners of the ancient inhabitants; and an asy-lum secured in that soliworld for liberty and science, if ever the spreading of unlimited empire, or the inroad of barbarous nations, should again extinguish them in this turbulent and restless hemisphere. P. 134.

Before they went to press, his compositions underwent a minute and rigorous correction. His manuscripts were subjected to a painful revi-We sometimes find him, after he has adopted sal. a form of expression, scoring it out and substituting another; but again, on a comparison of their mu tual merits, restoring the rejected form, and perhaps again discarding it when he has lighted on a happier collocation of words. It is worthy of remark, that his most brilliant passages are those which bear the least appearance of being amended. It is not thence to be inferred that these passages sprang from his mind in their full symmetry and eauty; but rather that they had been elaborated, and made ready for insertion in their proper place, before they were put in writing."

The well-known correspondence with Madame de Boufflers has received some characteristic accessions in this work, and that with Rousseau is also

sufficiently retouched. Among other correspondents, Dr. Reid is named; and the author asks:

"When are the public to be in possession of Sir William Hamilton's edition of Reid? I have had the privilege of seeing the proof sheets of this work, so far as it had proceeded, before ill health had, for a time, interrupted the labours of the pro-fessor of logic. The quantity of learning and deep thought concentrated in the commentary is such as, perhaps, but one man in this country could have brought together; and the natural feeling suggested on the perusal was, regret that so much of these qualities had been expended in notes and illustrative essays, instead of being published in a separate work."

Hume's life in France, with Lord Hertford, furnishes Mr. Burton with some novelties; amongst which the following is not the least acceptable:

" It is pleasing to find one whose name has been so much associated with the later school of our national literature as Mrs. Cockburn, the early friend of Scott, enjoying the intimacy of the sages of the philosophical age of Scottish letters. This accomplished lady, well known as the authoress of one of the versions of 'The Flowers of the Forest,' was a correspondent of Hume. A few of her let-ters have been preserved; and the following are her free and animated remarks on Hume's flattering reception in France,-remarks written in the assurance that neither adulation nor prosperity would diminish the regard of that simple manly heart for the chosen friends he had left in his na-

From the bleak hills of the North, from the uncultured daughter of Caledon, will the adored sage of France deign to receive a few lines: they come from the heart of a friend, and will be delivered by the hand of an enemy. Which, O man of mode, is most indifferent to thee? Insensible thou art alike to gratitude or resentment; fit for the country that worships thee. Thou art equally insensible to love or hate. A momentary applause, ill begot, and worse brought up,—an abortion, a fame not founded on truth,—have bewitched thee, and thou hast forgot those who, overlooking thy errors, saved thy worth. Idol of Gaul, I worship thee not. The very cloven foot, for which thou art worshipped, I despise: yet I remember thee with affection remember that, in spite of vain philosophy, of dark doubts, of toilsome learning, God had stamped his image of benignity so strong upon thy heart, that not all the labours of thy head could efface it. Idol of a foolish people, be not puffed up; it is easy to overturn the faith of a multitude that is ready to do evil: an apostle of less sense might bring to that giddy nation—libertinism; liberty they are not born to. This will be sent to you by your good friend, Mr. Burnet; who goes much such an errand as you have given yourself through life, viz. in search of truth; and I believe both are equally impartial in the search; though, indeed, he has more visible interests for darkening it than ever you had. 'Castlehill, Baird's Close, Aug. 20th, 1764.'

"The following very characteristic paper, which appears to have been enclosed to Dr. Blair, needs no introduction :

Dear Doctor,-I am in debt to all my friends in letters, and shall ever be so. But what strikes me chiefly with remorse, are my great and enormous debts to the clergy. By this my neglect of my Protestant pastors, you will begin to suspect that I am turning Papist. But to acquit myself at once, allow me to write you a common letter, and to address a few words to every one of you.

Dr. Robertson. Your History has been very, very well translated here, better than mine, as I am told. Its success has given me occasion to promise your acquaintance to several persons of distinction; the Duc de Nivernois, the Marquis de Puysieuls, President Henault, Baron D'Holbach, &c. I wish you could speak French tolerably; you would find this place agreeable. The Marechal Broglio spoke of you to me with esteem the other day.

'Dr. Carlyte.
'I consulted with the Chevalier Macdonald (who, by the bye, is here in great vogue, not for his gallantries, like some others who shall be nameless, but for his parts and knowledge): I say I consulted with the Chevalier about writing a common letter to Eglinton in favour of Wilson. He told me it would be quite useless. Eglinton would give that kirk and every thing else to the tenth cousin of the tenth cousin of a voter in the shire of Ayr, rather than to the most intimate friend he has in the world. Je baise les mains de Madame Carlyle avec tout l'empressement possible.

'Dr. Ferguson.

'Who, by the bye, I believe is not a doctor, though highly worthy, from his piety and learning, to be one; then, Mr. Ferguson, I think I have no thing in particular to say to you, except that I am glad of the change of your class, because you desired it, and because it fitted Russell. For other. wise I should have liked better the other science, The news of your great success in teaching has reached me in Paris, and has given me pleasure but I fear for your health from all these sudden and violent applications. Ah, that you could lem something, dear Ferguson, of the courteous, and caressing, and open manners of this country. I should not then have been to learn for the first time (as I did lately from General Clark) that you have not been altogether ungrateful to me, and that you bear me some good will, and that you sometimes regret my absence. Why should your method of living with me have borne so little the appearance of those sentiments?

Dr. Blair. Many people who read English have got your dissertation on Fingal, which they admire entremely: a very good critic told me lately that it was incomparably the best piece of criticism in the English language; a self-evident truth to me. I met also with many admirers of Fingal; but many also doubt of its authenticity. The Chevalier Macdonald is of use to me in supporting the argument, from his personal knowledge of facts. I cannot, however, but allow that the whole is strange, pass-

ing strange.
You seem to wish that I should give you some general accounts of this country. with the points in which it most differs from England, viz. the general regard paid to genius and learning; the universal and professed, though decent, gallantry to the fair sex; or the almost universal contempt of all religion among both sexes, and among all ranks of men? Or shall I mention the points in which the French begin to concur with the English,—their love of liberty, for instance? Or shall I give you some remarkable anecdotes of the great men who, at present, adorn French literature? Perhaps you would wish me to run over all these topics successively. Alas! there is not one that would not fill several sheets of paper with curious circumstances, and I am the most lazy writer of letters in the world : however, I must say something on these heads; and, first,

of the first : 'There is a very remarkable difference between London and Paris; of which I gave warning to Helvétius, when he went over lately to England, and of which he told me, on his return, he was fully If a man have the misfortune, in the former place, to attach himself to letters, even if he succeeds, I know not with whom he is to live, nor how he is to pass his time in a suitable society. The little company there that is worth conversing with are cold and unsociable, or are warmed only by faction and cabal; so that a man who plays no part in public affairs becomes altogether insignificant; and if he is not rich, he becomes even contemptible. Hence that nation are relapsing fast into the deepest stupidity and ignorance. Paris, a man that distinguishes himself in letters meets immediately with regard and attention. I found, immediately on my landing here, the effects of this disposition. Lord Beauchamp told me that

Expunged.

Later editions.

Inculcated those mon-

archical tenets which he

had so strongly imbibed.

tended that these doc-

trines were more openly

inculcated, and more strenuously insisted on,

during the reign of the

Stuarts, they were not then invented.

And though it is pre-

"The following are some instances of the alterations made on the first edition of his History. The collection of these instances has been facilitated by the use of a copy of the first edition of the Histories of the Houses of Stuart and Tudor, in the possession of a friend, on which the alterations embodied in the subsequent editions are written in red ink.

In the first edition. Such was the terror, re-spectable and rare in a mon-arch.

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May be esteemed a great effection on his memory.
Betwixt.
We come now to relate.
Under pretext of a hunting

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To a pitch beyond what had ever been known since.
Entirely requisite for their future safety.

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So great was the terror, respectable as well as rare, in a monarch.
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that. Their concurrence be Their concurrence be-came necessary. Together with. Deemed impartial. To a height beyond what had been known since. Absolutely necessary for their future safety." ents fo ford th patier me. ships ing n havin, ance, though it is no return

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I must go instantly with him to the Duchess de la Valieres. When I excused myself, on account of dress, he told me that he had her orders, though I arets, ne total inc man her orders, though I were in boots. I accordingly went with him in a travelling frock, where I saw a very fine lady re-clining on a sofa, who made me speeches and compliments without bounds. The style of panegyric was then taken up by a fat gentleman, whom I cast my eyes upon, and observed him to wear a star of richest diamonds: it was the Duke of Orleans. The Duchess told me she was engaged to sup in The Duchess told me safe was engaged to sup in President Hénault's, but that she would not part with me—I must go along with her. The good president received me with open arms; and told me, among other fine things, that, a few days before, the Dauphin said to him, &c. &c. &c. Such instances of attention I found very frequent, and agreeable? I answer—no; neither in expectation, possession, nor recollection. I left that fireside, where you probably sit at present, with the great-est reluctance. After I came to London, my unas reluctance. After I came to London, my an-esiness, as I heard more of the prepossessions of the French nation in my favour, increased; and nothing would have given me greater joy than any secident that would have broke off my engage-ments. When I came to Paris, I repented heartily of having entered, at my years, on such a scene; and as I found that Lord Hertford had entertained a good opinion and good will for Andrew Stuart, I spoke to Wedderburn, in order to contrive expedients for substituting him in my place. Lord Hert-ford thought, for some time, that I would lose all patience and would run away from him. But the faculty of speaking French returned gradually to me. Homed many acquaintance and some friend-ships. All the learned seemed to conspire in shew-ing me instances of regard. The great ladies were not wanting to a man so highly in fashion: and, having now contracted the circle of my acquaintance, I live tolerably at my ease. I have even thoughts of settling at Paris for the rest of my life; but I am sometimes frightened with the idea that it is not a scene suited to the languor of old age. then think of retiring to a provincial town, or returning to Edinburgh, or —— but it is not worth while to form projects about the matter. D'Alembert and I talk very seriously of taking a journey to Italy together; and, if Lord Hertford leave France soon, this journey may probably have place.—I began this letter about two months ago; but so monstrously indolent am I, that I have not had time to finish it. I believe I had better send it off as it is. Tell Robertson that La Chapelle, his translator, is very much out of humour, and with reason, for never hearing from him. I sup-pose some letter has miscarried. I am, &c. 'Paris, 6th April, 1765.'"

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Upon this extract, one of the most interesting in the work, we have a remark to offer which most materially affects its entire character; that is to say, the manner in which the editor has fulfilled his duty towards the dead and towards the public-how much he has retained and what he has suppressed; as upon this depends the whole question whether his life of Hume presents him to us in a true light, as he actually existed, or otherwise. Now, if we are rightly informed, the most important passages and expressions of Hume are expensed from the selection of his correspondence from Paris, and especially one memorable declaration of distinct infidelity. We speak on the authority of the MSS., as seen and read by others, as well as Mr. button; and if the recollection be correct, then has that been kept back which would have given a different colour to the editor's portrait, and contradicted the most direct of his arguments. As in his preface he asserts perfect candour and impartinlity, we would call his attention to this statement, in or der to vindicate the exercise of these qualities and establish the unquestionable authority of his work?! [To be continued.]

The Bushranger of Van Diemen's Land. By Charles Rowcroft, Esq. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co. A second series of Colonial Tales, in which the author, taking for his groundwork the adventures of some convicts who have escaped into the bush, captured a small emigrant vessel, and carried off captured a small emigrant vessel, and carried on several male and female passengers, displays all the wild varieties of that bandit life. Disasters, mur-ders, executions, follow in rapid succession; and the horrors of crime in the fugitives, sufferings of their prisoners, customs, &c. of the natives, fill up a stirring canvass of Van Diemen's Land atrocities. Mr. Rowcroft describes from his own observation; but we could tell him that the most terrible and revolting pictures fall far short of the truth as relates to the actual condition of this miserable and disgusting penal settlement.

Torrington Hall. Pp. 135. London, Jeremiah How. An account of two days in a "munificently and philosophically conducted establishment for the insane" in Somersetshire, and containing some 350 patients. 1st, social, and 2d, political reform are predicated from the universal extension to the sane of the principles on which this receptacle for the insane is administered by its enthusiastic chiefs.

Collections towards illustrating the Biography of the Scotch, English, and Irish Members of the Society of Jesus. By the Rev. Dr. Oliver. 8vo, pp. 282. London, C. Dolman.

This is a prodigious list, in double-columns, of the Jesuits which Great Britain has supplied to the Church of Rome; and contains a great many par-Church of Rome; and contains a great many particulars of a curious nature, and especially biographical and literary notices. It does not tell us what the holy and learned fathers are now about in the different parts of the world where they are engaged, either publicly or privately. The Scotch members occupy forty pages, the English a hundred and ninety, and the Irish nearly the same as the Scotch. Of course we need not allude to the object or tendency of such a publication in these days of religious struggle for supremacy.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

February 26th and March 5th.—The Marquis of Northampton, president, in the chair. The following paper was read:—Part 3 of "Illustrations of the viscous theory of glaciers," by Mr. J. D. Forbes. The author inquires, in this part of his paper, into the motion of those comparatively small isolated glacial masses reposing in the cavities of high mountains or on cals. and called by De Soushigh mountains or on cols, and called by De Saus-sure glaciers of the second order. A glacier of this description, in the neighbourhood of the Hospice du Simplon, lodged in a niche on the northern face of the Schoenhorn, immediately behind the Hospice, and at an elevation of about 8000 feet above the sea, was selected for observation. The average velocity of its descent was found to be about one inch and a half in twenty-four hours; those parts in which the slope was 20° moving with a velocity about one-third grreater than those in which the slope was 10°. The author next enters into ge-neral views on the annual motion of glaciers, and on the influence of the seasons; and gives tabular details of the observations made with reference to these questions at two stations; the one on the Glacier des Bossons, and the other at the Glacier des Bois, which is the outlet of the Mer de Glace, towards the valley of Chamouni. In both these glaciers the motion in summer exceeds that in winter in a greater proportion as the station is lower, and consequently exposed to more violent alterna-tions of heat and cold. He also found that the va-riations of velocity due to season are greatest where the variations in the temperature of the air are greatest, as in the lower valleys; excepting that variations of temperature below the freezing point produce acarcely any appreciable change in the rate of motion of the ice. He concludes with some general illustrations of the plastic or viscous theory of glacier motion. A glacier, he contends, is not

a mass of fragments, or paralellopipedons; neither a mass of fragments, or paratelopapeons; netter is it a rigidly sold body; and although it may be extensively intersected by crevices, these "crevasses" are comparatively superficial, and do not disturb the general continuity of the mass in which they occur. The water contained in these crevices is only the principal vehicle of the force which acts upon it; and the irresistible energy with which the whole icy mass descends from hour to hour, with a slow but continuous motion, bespeaks of itself the operation of a fluid pressure acting on a ductile or plastic material.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

March 6th. -Mr. Faraday "On the magnetic condi-tion of matter." Having fully reported the papers on this subject when they were read at the Royal Society, we shall here confine ourselves to the general means and mode of illustration by which even the most delicate phenomena of diamagnetic action were made manifest to an audience of 800 or 900 persons. The electro-magnet used was of the horse-shoe form; the iron one was a bent bar 34 inches in diameter, and 46 inches in length; and round it was coiled above 500 feet of copper wire, nearly \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an inch in diameter. It was placed with the poles upwards, level with the lecture-table, and two sliding pieces of iron formed movable terminations, so that the distance between them could be adjusted at pleasure. It was excited by 20 pairs of Grove's plates.

The speaker first illustrated the two distinct and characteristic effects produced on bodies magnetic after the manner of iron—namely, the axial position taken up by an elongated portion of the substance when between the poles, and the attraction when the body was near to one pole. In illustration both of the powers of the magnet and the care requisite in these experiments, he rolled up a sheet of writing paper into a cylinder, and shewed that it was magnetic, for it pointed like a needle between the poles, thus manifesting both the deli-cacy of the test and the definite nature of the

Diamagnetic bodies were then submitted to the action of the magnet; bars of heavy glass, phosphorus, and bismuth, being in turn operated with, and all pointed freely in an equatorial direction, and if in motion, vibrated about the equatorial position. They were suspended by a bundle of cocoon silk, and sheltered from the air by a glass frame. The actual repulsion of bismuth and phosphorus was next rendered evident by a species of micrometrical arrangement, the substance being suspended at the end of the short arm of a balanced lever, whilst a large paper disc was attached to the long arm placed under cover of a glass shade. In this way the disc was seen to move, through 15 or 20 inches to the right or left, at pleasure, according as the magnetic poles were brought near to the bismuth or phosphorus on the one side or the other. Amongst organic matter, a slice of apple and a piece of wood were made to obey the mag-net freely, vibrating about the line of equatorial position.

Mr. Faraday then adverted to the magnetic condition of the compounds of magnetic metals, and especially to their salts and the solutions of them. These solutions supply transparent fluid, magnetic media, capable, within certain limits, of any admedia, capable, within certain limits, or any su-justment of strength, and they enable us to ex-amine magnetic phenomena under a new form— namely, as existing in and affected by the media by which bodies either magnetic or diamagnetic are surrounded. To illustrate this point, he referred to air, and said that it must not be assumed ferred to air, and said that it must not be assumed hastily that air had no magnetic relation to other bodies, for it had a direct relation, and produced most manifest effects. He took a thin glass tube, containing air hermetically sealed up; the tube was suspended between the poles of the magnet by co-coon silk, and weighted by the attachment of a little tube of mercury placed exactly under the middle, so that it might sink in water when sur-

rounded by it; a glass jar, containing in the lower solution of proto-sulphate of iron, and over that distilled water, was adjusted on a stand between the poles, in such a manner that it could be lowered, leaving the air-tube free, or raised until the tube was in either the water or the solution. Whilst the air-tube was in the air, it appeared perfeetly indifferent to the action of the poles; but when it was in the water, it appeared to be strongly magnetic, pointing axially with considerable force; er hand, when it was in the ferruginous the oth solution, it appeared to be a diamagnetic body, for it pointed equatorially, and was strongly repelled: thus, according to the nature of the media immediately surrounding it, it could be made to appear as a neutral, or a magnetic, or a diamagnetic b The phenomena were made to alternate with the utmost facility many times, by raising or lowering the jar. In like manner, Mr. Faraday stated that a weak solution of sulphate of iron acted as a magnetic in water, and as a diamagnetic in a stronge solution; and after some remarks upon these differential phenomena, and upon the relation of terrestrial magnetic and diamagnetic phenomena, concluded his discourse.

March 13th .- Mr. Pellatt, "On the manufacture of glass," commenced with a brief historical sketch of the introduction of the making glass into this country. He then described the crucibles or pots of two kinds, open and closed, in which the metal, as glass is technically called, is melted; the ma-terials, silica and alumina, of which they are made; and the care and attention required in their con-Next he gave an account of the furnaces for the reception of the crucibles, the air-tunnel beneath, and the manner in which the flame passes over the contents of the pots, fusing the upper surface, the melted matter running down, lifting and thus keeping the raw ingredients in contact with the fire. It is important that the furnace be well built and arranged—that it should be a good-going furnace — that it should found in a given time; for the more silica, the better glass; and unless the founding be completed in a certain time, more alkali is used, and a worse glass produced. The tools employed in casting and blowing are few and simple: a blowing iron pipe, on which the melted glass is taken up little by little; a puntyrod, pincers, shears, and a chair with arms, on which the punty-iron is rolled. Three men work together—the gatherer of the metal from the crucible, the blower, and the finisher; and from them the glass goes through the annealing kilns, which were also described. Plate-glass is the only cast glass; it is poured upon the casting-table of iron bevilled at the sides, and then flattened out with an iron roller. In its rough state it is transferred to a wooden table, to be cut and polished, which is Crown, or ordia tedious and expensive process. nary window-glass, is made entirely by blowing, gathered and worked in a mass of about 11 pounds, gathere a "table" of glass, round and flat. It is blown into a large bowl-shape, like a gold-fish globe, taken by the finisher to the flashing furnace, and there heated up, and turned rapidly round on the punty-rod. The workman, when he sees it wav-ing, withdraws it from the furnace, increases the rotation, and the centrifugal force flashes it out to a flat round of glass. The cutting up this round into squares for use causes a waste of about four pounds out of the eleven pounds; increasing, there-fore, the cost to the consumer. With a view to avoid this waste, German sheet glass, new in this country, is formed out of a blown long cylinder, annealed and cooled, cut with a diamond along its whole length, annealed up, softened, and flattened, again annealed, and then ready for cutting into squares — not, however, of a large size. Bottle-glass forms the largest portion of the glass manu-facture of England. The commonest materials are used, pit-sand, refuse alkalies, red clay, and common salt, measured roughly — barrow-loads and sometimes cart-loads. By the three workmen above mentioned, 120 dozen of port-wine bottles

are made in ten hours, or two per minute. The price at the manufactory is 14s. (Mr. Pellatt would not refuse orders at 12s.) per gross, or 6l. per ton. This was stated in relation to iron at 7l. 10s. per ton, or as three bulks for one, as 21. to 71. 10s. for equal specific gravities. Flint glass for table pur-poses is composed of Alum-Bay sand, red lead, and the best alkalies, the carbonate or nitrate of potash. Every flint-glass manufacturer has his own mixture. The best formula is, 1, 2, 3, alkali, lead, sand; but few furnaces will found this; therefore imperfect mixtures, and hence the cause of the breaking with hot water. The principal point to be attained is colour and brilliancy: Mr. Pellatt explained the methods adopted to this, and stated his views of the many imperfections, striæ or cores, like newly mixed spirits and water, attributable chiefly to the manner of fusing, likewise their divergence of light in reference to astronomical purposes, and regretted that, with all the pains

taken, glass is yet an imperfect substance.
In concluding, Mr. Pellatt enumerated the metallic oxides, chiefly the protoxides, used for colouring glass, either on the surface or in the body; and dwelt more particularly on the ruby colour of the ancients. Lately a patent has been taken out for staining this beautiful tint, which, though superfi-cial, is burnt in; casing white with coloured glass, and cutting into patterns, were also mentioned, and various specimens exhibited.

The subject for next Friday evening is, "The bulks of bodies, and the nature of the differences between unlike forms of the same body, such as diamond, graphite, and coke," by Dr. Lyon Playfair.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Feb. 23d.—The president, Mr. Horner, in the chair. A memoir was read "On the tertiary formations of the Isle of Wight," by Mr. Prestwich, jun.—The superposition of the middle and upper beds of the eocene period is nowhere so well seen as in the coast-sections of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and the subdivisions here marked may serve as the best types for working out the geology of the London district. The author, after stating the results obtained by former observers, exhibited in succession the development of the organic remains con-jointly with the changes of lithological character and dip, with reference chiefly to the period of the disturbances by which the beds have been affected. There was probably a slow and quiet deepening of the sea-bottom, commencing at least as early as the deposit of the Bognor beds, continuing throughout overlying marine sands and clays, and then gradually ceasing, or, at least, diminishing, as we approach the fluvio-marine strata; so that the estuary then became filled up, and the sea occasionally barred out. With regard to the powerful disturbance which has produced the vertical strata of Alum Bay and Whitecliff Bay, the author states that no uncomformability of superposition has thence resulted, all the beds having been affected in the same ratio, though not to the same extent. From the position of the beds at present, it ap-pears that the elevation must have resulted from a disturbance acting in a north and south direction-that it took place subsequently to the deposit of the whole Isle of Wight tertiary series, but that there is no evidence to shew its exact age. It must have been of considerable violence and short duration, and totally unlike those which were going on throughout the whole of the period of deposit of the eocene beds. The author considers it doubtful whether the usually received grouping of the Isle of Wight beds, as contemporaneous with those of the foreign tertiaries, can now be maintained; and states that, although the evidence is conflicting, it is probable that they were older than has been sup-posed. He is inclined to consider the fresh-water and estuary strata of the Isle of Wight as synchronous, or nearly so, with the upper calcaire grossier, although he is aware that there is no identity of

those in the English tertiaries; and of the very small number of common species, only half are characteristic, and several range down into the lower beds; while out of thirty known Isle of Wight species, as many as twenty are common to the calcaire grossier, and some of these are characteristic. It also appears that several of the mont abundant species in the upper beds of Whitecliff Bay are met with lower down in the series, and that no positive line of separation can be drawn there between the London clay and the overlying beds, these passing palæontologically into one another. The Bracklesham beds, which apparently correspond with the central or London clay strata of Whitecliff Bay, exhibit a group of fossils approaching far more closely to those of the calcaire grossier and glauconie grossiere than to these of the upper beds of the calcaire grossier. They even be placed lower in the scale than this, from the result of an examination of about one hundred species with the French analogues.

A notice was also read accompanying a specimen of a calcareous band in the plastic clay from the bel of the Thames, by Mr. G. Rennie. This fossiliferon band of calcareous sand occurs in the river in Line-house Reach. It is of no great thickness, but is mischievous as forming a shoal dangerous to steam-

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 9th.—Lord Colchester, president, in the chair. The first paper read was, "Remarks on the isthmus of Mount Athos and the canal of Xerxes," by Lieut. Spratt, R.N. This canal was excavated by the monarch, in order to avoid the danger to his fleet of rounding the promontory of Mount That such a work was ever undertaken has been doubted, and the veracity of Herodom on this subject disputed. But the testimony of e testimony of Choseuil Gouffier, Dr. Hunt, and Colonel Leake, and the late careful examination by Lieut. Spratt, place the matter at rest. On the 27th of August, says the latter, we entered the Gulf of Mount Athos (now Monte Santo), and sailing within the wooded island of Mailani, anchored off the southern extremity of the canal. The central part of the isthmus through which the canal was cut is hilly; and from the uncertainty which must have existed as to the nature of these hills, and the obstacles they might oppose, we learn to estimate the boldness of the monarch's design. That part of the isthmus through which the canal is cut is a bed of tertiary sands and marls; so that this work of the Persian king, so extolled by ancient authors, is insignificant compared to many works of the pre-sent day. Evidences of the work are still to be seen in different places, more particularly towards the centre of the isthmus, where there is a succession of swampy hollows, which run in nearly a straight line across, and are from two to eight feet deep, and from sixty to ninety broad; these may be traced nearly to the top of the rise, where all evidences of the canal are destroyed by a road leading to the promontory; two or three other tracks or paths across the site of the canal at different points have had a similar effect. The highest part of the isthmus through which the canal was cut is fiftyone feet above the sea. The traces of the canal are less visible on the northern portion of the isthmus; but still a chain of hollows can be traced, having a decidedly artificial character. Through the plain the traces have disappeared, and the mouths of the canal have been obliterated by the action of the sea and its sands. The distance between the two shores is 2500 yards; but the canal, being slightly oblique, was somewhat longer than this. From the subject of the canal itself, Lieut. Spratt proceeds to speak of the cities of Lane and Uranopolis, which were in its neighbourhood, and of the ruins which he discovered. A mound is also mentioned, which is conjectured to be the tomb erected by the army of Xerxes in honour of Artachæus, the chief direcfossils. The beds in the Paris basin, containing fresh-water fossils, are far richer in species than staying at Acanthus, and who ordered its execu-

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of Australia, which drew from Capt. Owen Stanley, who was well acquainted with the subject, a great deal of viva voce information.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES: STORMY DEBATE.

• There seems to be considerable disturbance (to use an astronomical phrase) among our higher Scientific and literary Bodies. We last week recorded an alleged viola-tion of the laws by which the Royal Society ought to be governed (see page 242), and we have this week to notice a imilar but confessed infraction of law in the Society of Antiquaries. Sub judice lites sunt-at present we have only to direct attention to these strange and anomalous

March 19th.—Mr. Amyot in the chair. The later meetings of this society have been so devoid of interest, that we have not been able to gather sufficient for a report. The meeting of to-night had, however, an interest of a different kind, for it was chiefly occupied with a warm discussion on certain resolutions of a Council held on Tuesday last, which, without any kind of notice previously given, created a new office of assistant secretary, with a salary of a new once or assistant secretary, with a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and chose a gentleman well known to the literary world, Mr. Thoma, to fill it. The opponents of this proceeding asserted that there was not the slightest necessity for such an assistant, and viewed the measure as a mere attempt to pre-occupy the ground with an eventual successor to Mr. Carlisle, in such a way as to interfere altogether with the society's proper freedom of election. A rumour of what had been done having gone abroad, had caused considerable excitement, and at this public meeting the conduct of the council was arraigned. It was de-clared that the council itself had been entirely taken by surprise with the resolutions; that Mr. Carlisle had never been told that they were going to give him an assistant, or asked if he wanted asstance. Sir Henry Eilis, who had not been present at the council, stated that he had never heard of the resolutions till they were put into his hands this erening to read; and it appeared on examin-ing them that they were such a direct breach of the ciety's charter and statutes, that it appeared extraordinary that any governing body could have acted in such forgetfulness of its own laws. The resolutions were accordingly rejected by the meet-ing, and sent back to the council; and the whole affair beam the subject of very severe observations by various members. The ordinary mode of electing the council was then called in question; and a recommendation was moved and semade by the council, or by whomsoever had been in the habit of making it—for nobody seemed to know very exactly by whom the house-lists are made. As an amendment upon this, it was moved and seconded, that a recommendation be made to the council, that in future the houselists be printed separately, and sent round to all the members a certain period of time before the day of election, so that the members may not meet on that day in total ignorance of what they are going to do. The hour being somewhat advanced, the farther discussion of these two motions was adjourned till next Thursday. The noble president of the Royal Society having come in from the chair of its meeting, and as a member of the Antiquaries, used his influence to allay the prevailing heat in the shear of the Antiquaries. in the chamber of the latter.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

March 12th,—Mr. Hallam, president, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members:—

P. Hardwick, Esq. R.A.; T. Lawrence, Esq., of Lee, Kent; Aaron A. Goldsmid, Esq., Cavendish Square; J. T. Groves, Esq., F.R.S. The usual routine business having been despatched, papers were read as follows:-

1. "On the god Amoun, and the derivation of his name," by Mr. W. Osburn. This deity is of comparatively late introduction into the Egyptian mythology, posterior apparently to the epoch of the Pyramids. The first occurrence of the name which has hitherto been discovered is in the surname of the monarchs of the twelfth dynasty. During the five hundred years that followed, the worship of Amoun in Upper Egypt seems gradually to have taken the place of that of Re Athom, the setting sun. In this new worship seems to have originated the building of Thebes, the hieroglyphic name of which city signifies the dwelling of Amoun. The founder of Thebes was probably Amosis, who was also the founder of the eighteenth dynasty; and the increasing favour with which Amoun was regarded by the successive monarchs of this dynasty is distinctly traceable on the monuments they have executed, until in Sethos and his descendants, who concluded it, it becomes a perfect passion. Mr. Osburn, having brought down his investigation to this point, proceeded to shew that Amoun is a mere deification of the patriarch Ham, the son of Noah, from whom the an-cient Egyptians were descended; in proof of which, he demonstrated that the hieroglyphic word afterwards written by the Greeks Amoun is letter for letter the exact transcript of the name of the patriarch.

2. "On the portion of the Turin book of kings which corresponds to the sixth dynasty of Mane-tho," by Dr. E. Hincks. In the fifth and sixth columns of this papyrus, as arranged by Dr. Lepsius, are some names and some figures expressing the length of the reigns of the sovereigns of a dynasty. The first name in one fragment is Nitocris; and at the end of another fragment is a "90," preceded by the character for "years," which appears to have been accompanied by a unit figure now eaten away; the reign following this being "one year and one month." In the sixth dynasty of Manetho we have a reign of 100, or, as we should perhaps read, 94 years, followed by one of a single year; after which comes a queen Nitocris. Dr. Hincks contends that this combination of reigns is so remarkable that it must be considered unique, and that we are bound to suppose the same sovereigns to be intended by Manetho and by the au-thor of the papyrus. He considers it no objection to this identity, that in the papyrus this dynasty contained thirteen reigns, lasting 181 years; while in the extracts from Manetho which we possess, only six reigns are mentioned, to which 203 years are assigned; which Chevalier Bunsen has, on the authority of Eratosthenes (?), reduced to three reigns and 107 years. He argues that this discre-pancy (and he shews that there were similar discrepancies in the preceding and following dynas-ties, while in the former of them there was a similar correspondence as to names) is not to be regarded as a proof that different periods of Egyptian history were alluded to, but as a proof that these authorities cannot all be upheld as trustworthy. If the papyrus be received as an authentic document, it must be admitted that Manetho, or his extractors, designedly omitted a number of short reigns, distributing the years which they contained among the longer ones; and that, in addition to these intentional changes, the numbers as well as the names were corrupted by copyists; in other words, it must be admitted that no dependence can be placed on the text of Manetho as we now have it. On the same supposition, the list of kings attri-buted to Eratosthenes must be admitted to be the clumsy fabrication of some ignorant person. If, on the other hand, any one prefers abiding by the authority of the Greek lists, he must, in order to be consistent, reject the papyrus altogether, as un-worthy of any credit. In addition to four names of

sovereigns which are contained in the fragments of the papyrus that remain, Dr. Hincks proposes a restoration of three names from the monuments, including that of the long-lived king Pepi. 3. "The climate and aliment of the antediluvian

world contrasted with those of the postdiluvian, and their relative effects on health and the duration of human life;" by Mr. R. Scott, It was the object of Mr. Scott to shew that the general change of climate at the epoch of the Deluge, from a cloudless state of the atmosphere to its subsequent varied condition, with other changes depending on this circumstance, as deduced from Genesis ii. 5, 6, and ix. 13, 14, must have placed the postdiluvians in a very different physical position from their progenitors, and would necessarily carry with it a chain of events, working many and great physical as well as physiological changes, both in man and the inferior animals. These changes were further connected with the necessary change of aliment rendered imperative under an altered state of climate, Gen. ix. 3; and the effect of the whole was the gradual, though progressive, shortening of hu-man life. Mr. Scott illustrated those consequent physiological changes, by means of which both man and his fellow-inhabitants of the earth were adapted to the new varieties of climate, from a variety of existing facts. Thus the fat of the inhabitants of cold climates becomes a means and source of maintaining animal temperature; its elements, combined with oxygen from the atmosphere, forming water and carbonic acid gas in almost every tissue of the animal frame; and thus the radiating skin of the negro preserves his normal temperature, ridding him of his own as well as of adventitious heat; while the non-radiating surface of the dwellers in the arctic regions tends to maintain theirs by preventing its escape.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 18th .- Mr. Pettigrew, in the chair, read the names of seventeen new associates, and announced several presents. He then read a letter from Mr. Brunel, announcing that the line of the Dorchester railway had been so altered as to save the amphithea-Mr. Croker read a letter from Mr. John Garland, of Dorchester, enclosing a plan and description of the remarkable earth-works at Poundbury, near Dorchester, and expressing the hope that these also would be preserved from harm. Mr. Croker an-nounced that the interference of the Association had been much approved, and that the Admiralty will attend and oppose any future railway as far as it may threaten the destruction of important monuments of antiquity.

Mr. Charles Baily exhibited and described a

large collection of antiquities of a very general character, including a number of celts, Roman lamps, a bronze figure of Jupiter, and miscellaneous articles in metal of the medieval period. Among the latter were, a very curious steelyard weight of the fourteenth century; a small mortar, much ornamented, also of the fourteenth century; a larger mortar, of the same form, but of a later date; a beautiful buckle, of the date of Henry VII.; two fine specimens of small metal bells, ornamented with figures; a large Winchester measure, having the inscription a large windenster measure, naving the insert, non-Henricus Septimus, with the rose, portcullis, and greyhound, of that king; early keys; &c. This curious collection had been made by Mr. Charles Warner, who has saved it from time to time from among the old metal sent to the melting-pot.

Mr. Puttock exhibited a fine Ms. of the statutes of the reign of Edward I., the property of Thomas Hart, Esq. Mr. Sprague, of Colchester, exhibited two beautifully executed illuminations. A carving representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, and representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, and some monastic seals found at Saxmundham, were exhibited by Mr. Clark, of Easton, Suffolk. Mr. H. S. Richardson exhibited a rubbing of the fine brasses of Sir William Bagott (of Shakesperian memory) and of Margaret his wife.

Mr. Smith laid before the meeting two very re-

markable and very early Saxon coins, found in Yorkshire, and now in the possession of Mr. T. Bateman, jun. One of these was of gold; and as there appeared no reason for doubting its authenticity, it overthrows the hitherto received opinions that the Saxons had not a gold coinage. Mr. Smith also exhibited casts of two inedited British coins, in brass, found at Colchester. One is of Cunobelin, and has the mint-mark of Camulodunum (Colchester), which was the seat of Cunobelin's power. It bears a sphynx, which Cunobelin appears to have adopted in imitation of his great contemporary Augustus, whose favourite emblem it Several figures of sphynxes have been found at Colchester. The other coin has the mark of Verulamium, and the figure upon it appears to be

a very rude copy of some better work.

Mr. Croker read a third report on the antiquarian discoveries at Lewes, by the zealous correspondent Mr. Lower, accompanied with a number of fragments of pottery, tiles, &c., among which were two small Roman urns, recently found in the neighbourhood. Mr. Smith, in connexion with this locality, exhibited impressions of three coins picked up by the sea side at East Bourne, one of which was early British, and the other two Cufic or early Arabian. A letter was read from Professor Wilson explaining the inscriptions on one of the two latter coins, which he considers to be of the earlier part of the eighth century. It is curious, he observed, that so early a Mohammedan coin should be found in England; but commerce or the crusades probably rendered the Syrian coinage no stranger in this country in the middle ages. Mr. Smith observed that a few Cufic coins were found in the remarkable discovery of coins at Preston, in Lanca-Mr. Croker added, that Cufic coins were found in abundance in Ireland, and that Mr. Sainthill was busily investigating the subject.

Mr. Smith read a detailed account by Mr. Nicholson, of Lincoln, of interesting discoveries made in the castle in that city, and particularly of a very elegant Roman tesselated pavement.

Mr. Wright exhibited a fac-simile engraving of the early map of the world preserved in Hereford Cathedral, and gave orally a series of explanations and observations, which occupied a large portion of the evening. He stated that the original of this map was drawn on vellum, mounted on a wood frame with folding doors, and that it had served as an altar-piece. A copy had been made some years ago for the Geographical Society; but our general notions of antiquarian science being then not much advanced, and the Society thinking it undeserving of publication, it remained in the possession of the Society, until a copy was made from that copy for M. Jomard, the distinguished keeper of the mapdepartment of the Royal Library at Paris, who had had it engraved at a great expense, to form one of a series of monuments of the history of geography, but it was not yet published. Mr. Wright observed, that at all periods of history since the times of the Romans, we find, more or less, allusions to the existence of maps. One of the earliest in the middle ages was that possessed by St. Gall, who founded in the sixth century the monastery which has since borne his name. Charlemagne is said to have had a map of the world engraved on three large tables of silver, which his grandson Lothaire broke up to make into money when his troops murmured for want of pay. One of the earliest maps of the world we now possess is an Anglo-Saxon one of the end of the tenth century, in a Cottonian Ms. in the British Museum. In the twelfth and thirteenth century they become more numerous. The earlier maps appear to have been copied from Roman models; but after the eleventh century they were evidently constructed by the person who drew them, and who placed all his notions of geographical localities as near as he could in the position they ought to hold. Thus, by the legends, and figures of animals, and men, and towns, &c., one of these medieval maps is a veritable pictorial treatise on geography. A map of

the thirteenth century in the British Museum contains a curious enumeration to the four maps of chief authority at that time in England, which were, the map of Robert de Melkeleis, the map in the abbey of Waltham, the map in the king's chamber at Westminster, and the map of Matthew Paris. The Hereford map now before the meeting appeared, by the fac-simile, to be of the beginning of the thirteenth century. of the thirteenth century. At the top was figured the Saviour sitting in judgment on the quick and the dead. On the left-hand corner, at the bottom, was a picture taken from the commencement of Ethicus and the common medieval cosmographies, representing Augustus Cæsar sending three philosophers to measure the earth; one of whom mea sured the north, the other the east, and the third the south. It is a legend founded on a passage in the Gospel of St. Luke. Augustus Cæsar is here represented delivering a writ, signed with his seal, to the three philosophers. A figure in the other corner seems to represent Richard of Heldingham and Lafford, who, as we learn from an inscription in Norman-French verse, caused this map to be made; but of this personage we appear to know nothing.

The geographical science of the middle ages was composed, Mr. Wright observed, of three different elements. Its foundation was the geography of the ancients, and it is wonderful how long it was before ancients, and it is wonderful now long it was before people could disentangle themselves from its influence. A great portion of the odd figures and indications on this map were taken from the works of Solinus and Isidore, the popular textbooks of the middle ages. There were many books of the middle ages. There were many figures in this map which shewed great naïveté on the part of its author; as examples of which, Mr. Wright pointed out the figure of Lot's wife turned into salt, the labyrinth of Crete, the pillars of Hercules, the singular representations of Scylla and Charybdis, &c. There were four cities espe-cially celebrated in the middle ages, and which always make a great figure in these maps. The first these was Jerusalem, which was believed, according to a very old legend, to be the middle point of the world, indicated in the Hereford map in a very curious manner. The next was Babylon, with its mighty tower, which is here represented of unusual magnitude. The next was Rome, the head of the world, to which, in this map, was affixed the inscription.

"Roma caput mundi tenet orbis frena rotundi."

The fourth celebrated city was one which we should hardly have expected, Troy, here designated Troja civitas bellicosissima; the fact, however, was, that Troy enjoyed a great celebrity in medieval romance; and most of the nations of western Europe pretended to trace in one way or other their descent from its scattered inhabitants. It does not seem to have occurred to the map-maker that it had long ceased to exist.

The second element of geographical knowledge in the middle ages was derived from the Arabs. Some traces of it may be found in this map; and a close comparison would most likely bring to light more than appear at a cursory view. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there was much greater social and commercial intercourse between the Saracens and the western Christians than we

are in the habit of supposing.

The most interesting portion of medieval geography is that which preserved here and there the results of individual researches and discoveries. Our forefathers in these early times were no less distinguished for their spirit of adventurous enterprise; but unfortunately most of their discoveries died with them, being known only among the circle of their friends, or committed to writing in a single manuscript, which has long ago perished. Since the invention of printing, every man's little discovery is made known all over the world, and every body has an opportunity of making use of it. We have unfortunately but few examples of a Plan de Carpin, or a Rubruquis, or a Marco Polo. It is

astonishing how, as we look more intimately into the history of the past, we discover daily more and more that many of our most important modern inwentions are only revivals of things which were known long ago. Mr. Wright pointed out a re-markable instance of this—the mariner's compas, which has generally been looked upon as an inven-tion, if he remembered right, of the fifteenth century; yet documents had recently come to light which alluded to it as being in common use among sailors in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and these documents were of the most popular kind. such as songs and poetry, which shew still more how well it must have been known. One of them was written in England about the time of King John. In one of these it is said that the sailors who go on long voyages to Friesland or to the East know their way by observing the translating or polar star; but when the sky was covered with clouds, and they could no longer see the stars of heaven, they had a contrivance, which was this: they took a needle of iron and put it through a piece of cork, so that one end remained out, which they rubbed with the load-stone, and then they placed it in a vessel full of water, and whichen way the end of the needle pointed, there, without any doubt, was the polar star. This was a primitive but a perfect mariner's compass.

Mr. Wright then recurred to the map, and pointed out the confused form under which Asia was given. As knowledge increased, this part of the world became gradually extended in limits and more correct in shape, but it was long before people could disabuse themselves of the idea that the far extremity, as in this map, was occupied by Para-dise. There was an early monkish narrative of a man who traversed Central Asia in search of Paradise - a little later Marco Polo traversed it to China; but there was this singularity in the legendary story of the monk, that he met in the solitary parts of interior Asia pious hermits; if we turn to the Arabian narrative of Ibn Batuta, we find that he also met with hermits (but not Christians) in the same positions — they were Indian religious fanatics. This seems to shew that the legend was founded on information that had come from the

When we turn to the other side of the map, we shall find that the middle ages have left us a considerable number of mysterious traditions of voyages which seem to point to attempts, at least, to explore the ocean in the direction of America.

* Mr. Wright has since favoured us with the following copy of one of the poems alluded to:

"La tesmontaine (sic) est de tel guise Qu'ele est el firmament asisse Où ele luist et reflamble. Li maronier qui vont en Frise, En Gresse, en Acre ou en Ven Sevent par li toute la voie: Pour nule riens ne se desvoie, Tout jours en tiene Tout jours se tient en une moie Tant est de li grans li servisse, Se la mers est enflée ou koie Jà ne sera c'on ne le voie Ne pour galerne ne pour bise.

Pour bise ne pour autre afaire Ne laist sen dout servise à faire Ne laist sen dout servise à faire La tresmontaigne clere et pure; Les maroniers par son esclaire Jete souvent hors de contraire Et de chemin les asséure; Et quant la nuis est trop oscure S'est ele encor de tel nature C'à l'aimant fait le fer traire, Si que par forche et par droiture Et par ruille qui tous jours dure Sevent le liu de son repaire.

Son repaire sevent à route Son repaire sevent à route Quant il tans n'a de clarté goule Tout chil qui font ceste maistrise, Qui une aguille de fer boute Si qu'ele pert presque toute En J. poie de liège et l'atise A la pierre d'aimant bies, S'en J. vaissel plain d'yaue est mise Si que nus hors ne la deboute, Si tost com l'iaue s'aserise; Car dons quel part la pointe vise La tresmontaigne est là saus doute.

[Ed. L. G.

which they which rath ailors to t est, popula riority over rious dread this way in when they that at a opening th A question books of se when it is reply is, " Moreove that the e popular n mended like an eg upper por of water. spherical ford map was of a which a be und bitable a Around occupy th part, tho not, as it it on acce which ev maps, a p represent under the It would maps, Afi This was quity; be represent as discov further, 1 markable dw back which on dagascar. tance fro coast wa the distar map we Insula Co observed

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one of the most remarkable of these is the legendary voyage of St. Brandan, who found Paradise after along voyage to the west. All men of science during the middle ages knew perfectly well that the earth was a sphere, and the idea of going to Paradise by sea, instead of going by land, must have struck many people. We are even told that the sailors of Columbus, when they approached the American shores, imagined it was Paradise at which they had arrived. But there was one thing which rather checked the voyages of the medieval sailors to the west. When they were put to the test, popular credulity would often gain the superious dread on people's minds that if they went his way in search of Paradise, it was possible that when they had advanced but a part of the way, they would—drop into hell!—for they were not sure that at a distance to the west, there was not an opening through the sea to the infernal regions. A question in one of the earliest Anglo-Saxon works of science is, "Why looketh the sun so red when it is setting in the evening?"—to which the One of the most remarkable of these is the legendwhen it is setting in the evening ?"-to which the reply is, "Because it looks down upon hell."

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Moreover, although it was generally understood that the earth was spherical, there were various popular notions as to the manner in which it was spended. Some seem to have fancied that it was suspended. Some seem to nave lancied that it was like an egg put into an egg-cup, of which only the upper portion was exposed; and others thought it was like an apple swimming in an immense pool of water, out of which the upper part only of the spherical surface protruded. Although the Hereford map, like most of those made in the same age, was of a circular form (some of them have the form was of account form (some or them have the form which architect call a sesica piscis), it was not to be understood as being intended to represent a hemisphere: it was the form which the upper habitable part of the globe was supposed to present. Around this ran a broad slip of water, supposed to occupy the torrid or uninhabitable part of the globe; on the other side of which was a second habitable part, though it was doubtful if it were habitable or not, as it was supposed that no one could pass to which even fishes could not live. In some early maps, a part of this southern inhabitable land is represented at the bottom; and this old medieval tradition was preserved in maps to a late period, under the title of terra incognita australis.

It would be observed that here, as in all other

maps, Africa is figured as being circumnavigable. maps, Arrica is ingured as being circumsavagaments. This was always the case from the remotest antiquity; but at first this part of the continent was represented as a narrow slip parallel to the Mediterranean Sea; and it became broader and broader, as discoveries continued to be pushed further and further, until its true shape was known. It is re-markable, that in this Hereford map there is an island which lies near the mouth of the Red Sea, which one might almost suppose to represent Madiguscar, the inscription on which states its disthe from Sicily, with the observation that the coast was navigable to that place; and therefore the distance had been ascertained. In the Hereford map we have the Canary Island, indicated by its name, which is interpreted as the isle of Dogs-Insula Canaria, abundat magnis canibus. Mr. Wright observed, that the question of the priority of the Portuguese discoveries on the western coast of Africa had been much agitated of late on the Contimest. Probably they, and even Columbus himself, only followed older traditions, and made permanent knowledge which had before been uncertain and indefinite. He concluded by exhibiting a fine tegraving, from a portrait of Columbus recently discovered as Vicare and the contract of the discovered at Vicenza, and brought to light by the stel of M. Jomard of Paris. Mr. Planché expressed some doubt, arising from the costume, if this portait were as old as the time of the great navigator.
Mr. Pettigrew then closed the business of the

vening with some observations on the interest ex-

that noble historical monuments, like the Hereford map, should be obliged to be sent abroad to be published, from the neglect with which they had been treated at home; and trusted that the efforts of the Association would be successful in calling more attention to them.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the 17th inst., Mr. T. Wright in the chair, a letter was read from Mr. Barker, of Antioch, announcing that Messrs. Rostand and Co. of Marseilles are about establishing a line of packets to Constantinople and Smyrna: they have already launched three vessels, one of which is called Crontes. There is also a probability of another line being undertaken to Alexandretta, and along the coast of Syria to Beyrout and Jaffa.

A communication was next read from Dr. Thom-A communication was next read from Dr. 1 nom-son, of Damascus, detailing progress. That gen-tleman had now three female midwives under his direction, who were of different persuasions—Jew, Greek, and Moslem—as he found that each sect had an objection to a midwife of another; and they attend from three to four cases weekly. For simi-lar reasons the doctor had also three interpreters. He had further made a bond of fraternal and professional fellowship with the chief Moslem doctor of Damascus, and the school of medicine was soon to receive the bodies of malefactors and unreclaimed paupers, to facilitate the study of anatomy. The winter had been severe at Damascus, and there was great dearth. The Mecca pilgrimage was reported to have suffered severely.

The first part of a paper was then read by George Alexander, Esq., F.R.S.A., who returned some short time back from the Esst, "On the ancient architecture of the Egyptians." The object of this communication was to distinguish the different styles of architecture belonging to dif-ferent epochs in Egypt; but an analysis of so learned and elaborate a paper must be deferred to its conclusion. It was illustrated by a beautiful series of architectural drawings and illustrations, and its perusal was followed by numerous critical observations from Mr. Bonomi, Mr. Scoles, Dr. Yates, Mr. Buckingham, and other Egyptian

At the termination of the discussion, Mr. Buckingham presented to the society the Exarch or Christian lieutenant of Bulgaria, Alexander Stoilowitch, Bey-oglow, "Alexander, son of the Prince Stoilowitch," who addressed the society in the French language, expressing the interest which he took in its proceedings, in reference more especially to the condition of the Christians in the East, and the progress of education; subjects the promotion and amelioration of which was the object of his visit to this country.

French Antiquarian Intelligence .- Thoughts had French Antiquarian Intelligence.—Inoughts had been entertained some time ago that it would be possible to restore some of the sculptured figures of Amiens Cathedral, which had been greatly mutilated, especially on the outside; but the Government commissioners, Messrs. Dusevel and Goze, appointed to examine the cathedral for this purpose, have reported that it would be much better to leave the figures untouched, and only to prevent them from receiving further injury. The general character of the collection of sculptures would then be better preserved than by any modern attempts at imitation. Two iconographical curiosi-ties have been pointed out by these gentlemen as occurring amongst the figures. One is that of the Father holding the world on the end of a finger; the other that of the Holy Ghost represented as a human being seated, and holding the dove on his knee; while the Father and the Son are supporting the symbolical triangle.—In the church of St. Gervais at Geneva, on the back of one of the stalls, is a figure of St. François d'Assisses holding in the right hand a winged Christ. cited by Mr. Wright's extensive, and, we believe, Six wings are used, shewing that the scraph who unpremeditated lecture; and expressed a regret impressed the stigmata on St. François was the

Saviour: two wings are expanded for flying, two cover the upper part of the body, leaving only the head visible, and two cover the feet. The festival of the vision of this saint was celebrated at Geneva in the fifteenth century, in virtue of a bull of Sixtas IV.—A description of some curious sculpture, now destroyed, but which once adorned the portal of the church of Deols, near Chateauroux, has been sent by the Abbé Dubouchat to the Comité Historique. Over the doorway was the Saviour, Historique. Over the doorway was the Saviour, seated, holding a closed book; round him were symbolical figures of the four evangelists; under his feet was this legend:

"Qui captivaris miser in misera regione Ad patriam reditus per me patet ex Babylone." Three semicircular rows of figures formed a border to this group. The first row was a choir of angels worshipping, with the Agnus Dei holding the standard at the apex of the curve. The second row represented the Sciences, in the middle of which Philosophy expanded a mantle, as if to em-brace the remainder in it; with her right hand she presented to Grammar a banderolle with this legend on it:

"Auri grata sonent sunt sacræ dictio partes."
Per te doctrinæ reliquæ nascantur et artes."

Grammar wore a doctor's gown; and next to her stood Dialectics caressing a serpent, and receiving from Philosophy a banderolle with the words—

Altera que docuit sie sit ne filia monstra. Notaque sint nostris per te sophismata nostra."

Next to Dialectics was Geometry holding a com-pass, Music holding a viol, and Natural Philosophy pointing to a globe. On the other, or left, hand of Grammar was Rhetoric armed with a sword for attack, and a buckler for defence; then came Astronomy pointing to a star; and then Arithmetic holding a flower like a lily in the hand, shewing either that it is the first science taught to children, or else that it is only a flower without fruit, unless applied to the other sciences. The third row of figures represented the twelve months of the year.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK :-

ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8 j r.m.; British Architects, 8 r.m.; Medical, 8 r.m. Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8 j r.m.; Civil Engineers, 8 r.m.; Zoological, 8 j r.m.; Pharmaceutical, 9 r.m. Wednesday.—Geological, 8 j r.m.; Pharmaceutical, 9 r.m. Thurvaday.—Royal, 8 j r.m.; Aniquaries, 8 r.m.; R. S. of Literature, 4 r.m.; Numismatic, 7 r.m.

Friday.—Royal Institution, 8 j r.m.; Philological, 8 r.m. Saturday.—Westminster Medical, 8 r.m.

PINE ARTS.

THE BOODROOM MARRLES.

Boodroom, Asia Minor. Our arrival at this once celebrated place, anciently called the city of Halicarnassus, is caused by a request from his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning, the minister at Constantinople, to remove and receive on board for conveyance to England some ancient marbles, supposed to be a part of the tomb of Mausolus, erected by Artemisia to the memory of her hushand, and which was, in the days of the kings of Caria, considered as one of the seven won-ders of the world. The monument in question was, no doubt, 2 mass of unusual splendour, and from this magnificent sepulchre tombs and the like edifices received their names. It was built by four different architects; Scopas erected the east side, Timotheus the south, Leochares the west, Brucis the north. Pithis was also employed in raising a pyramid over this stately superstructure, and the top was adorned by a chariot with four horses. The top was adorned by a chariot with four horses. The expense was immense, and called forth the remark made by the philosopher Anaxagoras, when he saw it, "How much money changed into stones!" The marbles were found inside the fortress, and built into the ramparts, and counterscarp, and hastions, at various heights from the ground, varying from 40 feet to 12 feet; are of considerable size, being from 7 feet by 5 feet, and of great thickness. from 7 feet by 5 feet, and of great thickness, vary-

ing from 25 to 46 cwt., and fourteen in number. This fortress withstood many sieges, especially the one maintained against Alexander the Great, under Memna, and another during the time of the knights of Malta and Rhodes. It is now a Turkish castle, miserably provided with the munitions of war, and bearing striking evidence of the state of Turkish command. Three of the friezes were outside facing the north, one was imbedded under a high wall on the left side of the second entrance, three under the drawbridge leading to the citadel, three more were taken from an outer wall of a moat or trench, two from the right of a wall in the fourth portal, and two from the south-east wall. They were thickly coated with whitewash, to correspond with the rest of this stronghold of chivalrous knights; and the greater part resisted, for some time, the impression tried to be made upon them in loosening the brickwork for their extraction. It may here be mentioned, that the citadel of Boodroom as it is called, has, on its various walls, ramparts, and bastions, many shields in marble, and near to every one of the antiquities were specimens of the same. No doubt they were considered by the hold-ers as ornaments to their heraldic devices, and their position evidently bespoke that they were so placed as a commemoration of some gallant achievement of the warrior who defended that particular spot. In the inside of the largest tower there appeared one with the figure of St. George and the Dragon, having on each of its sides nine lesser shields, and over the first gate of the drawbridge one betokened that the knight had served in Palestine, bearing underneath the following inscription:

"I. H. S.
"Salve, nos, Domine vigilantes;
Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem
Frustra vigilat qui custodit."

Leaving, however, these mementos of peculiar interest, it may be mentioned that the figures on the marbles are in a very masterly style. The majority of them are sadly defaced by time, weather, and lime; from their character they are evidently meant as a picture of the wars of the "Amazons;" a few are in a state of preservation, and present to the eye a rare specimen of the sculpture of the age in which they were executed; some portray wo-men stricken down by the ruthless hand of the warrior, and their subdued bodies are exquisitely chiselled. But to illustrate this remark, there is one which cannot fail to impress the spectator, and which, I think, stands pre-eminent—it is the death of a woman by the hand of a man, stretched on the ground, with her head fallen on the left arm, the right hand clenching the earth in the last struggle for life; her conqueror, with head bent and shield before his breast, stands looking with peculiar ferocity on the bloody deed he has committed; whilst an Amazon, with outstretched body and uplifted arms, appears in the act of wreaking vengeance on him who has slain one of her sex.

The village of Boodroom, for it cannot be called a town, is a specimen of Turkish indolence, and were it not for its ancient site, would offer little pleasure to the visitor. There are some fine reains of what the city of Halicarnassus was, on a hill, besides what was most likely an amphitheatre; and though many of its massive stones and marble seats lie scattered in the grass and rank vegetation with which it is overgrown, still there is a sufficient perfectness to denote that 6000 people could have witnessed the scenes therein enacted. On a summit at a short distance from this spot are several catacombs, containing chambers or vaults for their dead; some were sealed by stone slabs, and so firmy as to resist an iron crowbar; one of them was found to contain nearly forty lachrymatories. These chambers of death have a very curious appearance from the entrance of the harbour, and are seldom visited either by Greek or Turk. About a mile in the country stands in tottering form what was once a gateway, but which is in a very ruinous state; and not far from this place are several small arched buildings, near which must bave been an entrance

to the city, as several parts of the wall can be traced through the rich olive-groves. Adjoining, under the wide-spreading branches of a tulip-tree, is a sarcophagus, apparently of great antiquity. Time and weather have completely destroyed its sculpture. In another orchard stands the ruin of a frontal piece of a temple, much decayed. Several rams' heads can be traced on it, and the pillars are in a very tottering condition. There are about 2000 houses in Boodroom, inhabited by Turks and Greeks. The soil is rich; but in lieu of green pastures, unwholesome weeds spring up before the eye, proving how much given to indolent habits the Furks are: how they manage to sustain life cannot be told. There is the appearance of their cultivat-ing the olive, fig, and almond trees, but even these require but little manual assistance. Some coins of ancient date were obtained. Sickness and disease appear in almost every family; and some, from want of medical assistance, were found to be beyond human skill.

Thanks to Sir Stratford Canning, England may ow congratulate herself on possessing some of the finest specimens of ancient sculpture in existence for although those in the interior have been guarded with such jealousy by the Turks, that no eye save those of the officers of the Siren have ever been set on them, those on the sea bastion have been visited by celebrated travellers, and pronounced to be little inferior to those of the Parthenon .- Times.

POREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE : PINE ARTS.

March 17th, 1846. And of what can I speak to-day, my dear sir, if not of painting and art? Two days after the open-ing of the exhibition:—there is talk of nought else; and were it not that the sympathy excited by the Polish insurrection counteracts this furor of dilettantism, society would resemble a jury of dilettantism assembled for the purpose of classifying paintings and discussing the merits of the different schools.

Four thousand - I overlook fractions - four thousand works of art have been presented to the academical committee, which has to pronounce on the admission of each. About one-half of this number has been rejected from competition, and sent back to the atelliers, where the return of a painting, of an engraving, or of a statuette, occasions the most violent paroxysms of despair. Just calcu-late the sum total of tears and passionate fits con-sequent upon such extended rigour, and you will have a faint idea of the gnashing of teeth of the Malebolge—a concert worthy of being sung by the harsh and dread lyre of that immortal Dante, against whom Mr. Leigh Hunt feels so pugnacious.

Let us, however, be busy only with the paint-ings admitted; and certainly we shall have enough

on our hands.

The most popular work of the 69th Salon will undoubtedly be the "Bataille d'Isly" of Horace Vernet. You English reproach us with being a warlike people, too easily excited by the sound of military music, and maddened by the smell of powder. What of it! each race has its genius yours is more logical, more favourable to the interests of civilisation, and leads you more directly towards true grandeur, which is, after all, true power. With us, on the contrary, there lags be-hind, as it were, a leaven of military barbarism. Our temperament is warlike; and as soon as a musician sounds the trumpet, as soon as a painter throws on his canvass soldiers with fixed bayonets, or some cavalry sword in hand, he may rest assured that our most peaceable citizens, our merchants most interested in the maintenance of European tranquillity, will detect in themselves that tremulous eagerness which moved the biblical courser waiting only for the war-cry to rush into the fray. And so the crowd has been carried, as one regiment, before the lengthy painting on which M. Vernet has represented the last feat of arms of the Maréchal Bugeaud. Lengthy have I said, for it

is thirty feet wide; but this is nothing compared with is thirty feet which last year occupied all one side the "Smalah," which last year occupied all one side of the square saloon. This painting is generally preferred to its predecessor. The episodes are lea preferred to its predecessor. The episodes are less numerous, less scattered, and the entirety is more easily caught by the eye at first sight. also more air and space between the various

Opposite to the "Bataille d'Isly" are two com. positions of Eugene Delacroix, the Victor Hugo of painting. One subject is taken from Shakspere-"The Farewell of Romeo and Juliet;" the other from Walter Scott-" The Sack of Front de Beuf's Castle" (Ivanhoe). Both are remarkable for sheek. ing incorrectness of design, and most seductive brilliancy in colouring. In the left-hand gallery M. Delacroix has a third painting, the "Marguerite a l'Eglise," very inferior to the two others.

Subjects taken from Faust are multiplied in every direction. M. Ary Scheffer has got two of them for his share - " Faust et Marguerite au Jardin," "Faust au Sabbat appercevant le Fantôme de Marguerite." The "Faust au Sabbat" is one of the chefs d'œuvres of M. Scheffer, and represents, mi the portrait of M. Lamennais, the two pearls of the exhibition.

M. Henri Lehmann, of the same school (the pensive and poetical school), has an Ophelia and a Hamlet, which certainly are above the common level. He has also a fine gorup of female nudes, "Let Oceanides," from the chained Prometheus of Et. chylus, and a beautiful profile of a lady.

Another portrait, one of the most remarkable of the exhibition, is that of a young lady, Malle. -, by M. Perignon, the portrayer of grands seigneurs and handsome women. This last is full

of grace and simplicity.

M. Meissonnier, our Mieris, our Terburg, ha contributed nothing officially, but we are widely mistaken if 'tis not he who, in a little landscape representing the Parc de St. Cloud, has thrown here and there some tiny figures of fine little marquesses clad in shot silks, and of fine ladies in gops, powdered to perfection, fan in hand, and whom one might fancy seeing in a camera lucida.

M. Cabat, one of our most conscientious and remarkable landscape painters, had kept aloof from the exhibition for the last two or three years, from religious scruples, which inclined him to a monastic Whether these have been modified, or whether he now does not consider them incompatible with the art in which he excels, we have of him this year "A Rivulet," and the "Bords d'un Fleuve,"-works that wear a melancholy and austere look, such as may be conceived under the cold vaults of an in pace.

I mentioned to you in my preceding letter the subjects treated by Decamps; but I did not speak of one of his rivals, who threatens soon to dispute with him the dominion of the real, of vigorous and minute painting. This is M. Haffner, who has brought us from Spain some interiors most truthful; as largely, as cleverly executed, as the best Orientales of Decamps.

MM. Wintershalter, Eugene Lamy, Tony Johannot, have this year monopolised the official por-traits. We are indebted to them for the "Royal Families of France and England," elegantly but tediously flattered. A young rapin—you know that the Saute-Ruisseau d'aiélier is so designated—condensed the opinion we have ventured on this topic in a clever and clear manner. "Really," said he, "I wish I were a king, to forbid that such portraits as these should be made for me."

Belgium and Holland have their representatives in the Salon of 1846; but with the exception of M. Werboeckoven, the animal painter, who is himself far beneath Brascassat, and M. Gallait, whose "Séance du Conseil des Troubles" is a fine historical page, I do not see that those two countries, formerly so prolific in eminent artists, can lay the slightest claim to national superiority. Of all your painters, Clarkson Stanfield is the only one whose brilliant touches and vivid colouring

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have recognised. Why do not Maclise, Mulready, Haghe, the two Landseers—why do not these and some others oftener cross the Channel? It would be an act of politeness which we should appreciate as it ought to be; a visit which we might return. For my part, I should prefer this interchange to the two Indian heads with which we have been favoured by Mr. Catlin.

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You have had enough of painting for one day; have you not? Next week I may have to recant some hasty impressions; to mention some paintings improperly omitted; and, above all, to speak of the sculptors and engravers, to whom, in a first visit, I have not had time to devote any attention. In the mean while some mention must be made of the concerts with which we are inundated : never the concerts with which we are inundated: never had so many been organised, never had we such face and complete concerts. Now-o'-days a concert, to attract public attention, must comprise uppublished music executed by the first artists in the capital. MM. Alary and Offenbach have presented us with some such. Both aspire to producing themselves on our first lyrical theatres, and both are sure to attain that object. In the mean time they sound the public, and desire the aid of opinion to overcome the obstacles accumulated in their path. Giulio Alary is the conductor of our Italian theatre; and when Mr. Lumley quarrelled with the predecessor of Mr. Balfe, we dreaded lest with the preaccessor of Mr. Datie, we dreated lest this young maestro should be taken away from us; he would have been sadly missed at all our muical festivities. For our sake, as well as for the sake of Mr. Balfe, Mr. Lumley has acted for the best.

Talking of music, we are promised for Saturday the new work of Felicien David, Moïse au Sinaï, which is to be executed at the Grand Opera, in the theatre itself. "The place will be crowded," said somebody or other. "So much the worse," was it retorted: " what we should most desire is a desert." The Desert, you know, is the title of the symphony which revealed the talent of M. F.

Un' Avventura di Scaramuccio is the last novelty played at the Bouffes. The libretto, considered in pliped at the Bouffes.* The fibretto, considered in flay as the chef d'œuvre of M. Romani, is a bad imitation of a vaudeville played in 1831 at the Palais Royal; however, as it is sung in this new opera, "lutto e buon purché si rida"—" all is good so that we laugh;" and some light clever music, as in the Matrimonio or the Barbiere, might have ingraisted the work. Unfortunately, the Maestro Ricci narrates the stratagems of Scaramouche to these which would better suit the lamentations of tunes which would better suit the lamentations of Jeremiah. No less than the comic powers of pursy Lablache and the exquisite foriture of Madame Persiani were requisite to enable us to overlook this strange contrast.

However, now-o'-days, it is usual enough to see actors extorting the success of a play by dint of thent; and to see writers, who depend upon this aid, care little about sufficing of themselves to that

It is by these means that a lachrymose comedy, in five acts and in verse, written by M. Vien-net, Pair de France, and member of the French Academy, was rescued from failure last week, at the Potte St. Martin, by the admirable acting of Frederick Lemaitre. This unequalled tragedian, sometimes sublime, had remodelled, from one end to the other, the work of the poet, and imparted to the most trivial commonplaces the value of the

Again, it was by these means that, the day before reterday, at the Theatre des Varié:és, Mdlle. Dejuzet managed to elicit some good point out of a lengthy vaudeville in five acts, in which she enacts the part of the poet Gentil Bernard. Gentil Berard, still very young, undertakes the remodelling of Ovid's drs Amandi, but he feels that some personal experience is indispensable for this undertaking, so he successively endeavours to make a

YESTERDAY took place the opening of the annual exhibition of the works of living artists, in the magnificent galleries of the Louvre. As usual, there was, in the open space before the doors, the came improves assemblence of indescribable and same immense assemblage of indescribable animals, with comical hats, extravagant paletots, enormous beards, dirty faces, and pipes too filthy to be touched with the tongs. From ten o'clock until a little past eleven did this crowd wait with exemplary patience, some of its members whiling away the time by swearing at the jury; others by abusing the wind; others by stalking about in solemn mystery, like conspirators in a melodrama; others by knocking their companions' hats over their eyes; and some few others, your correspondent among the number, by turning over the dingy volumes at theold book-stalls with which the neighbourhood abounds. At last the doors were opened; and in the rush that then took place, the Suisse, though habited in all the glory of a scarlet coat, a cocked hat about twice as big as the dome of St. Paul's, a tremendous swordbelt, and a tiny sword, was rudely pushed aside, as belt, and a tiny sword, was rudely pushed aside, as if he were a mere every-day mortal not invested with awful dignity. Up the stairs rolled the mass of human beings, as fast as the closeness with which they were wedged together would permit; and at last the salons were reached, and slowly walked through, a cry of joy every now and then shewing that the spectator's picture had been accepted, whilst the blank faces of many others told that they were sword the deviate hand of the both that they were among the glorious band of the re-jected. I was much struck with one scene of which I happened to be a witness: A young man, of modest and unpretending manners, was in the of modest and unpretending manners, was in the crowd by my side, and glanced impatiently from side to side as we went slowly with the mass down the long long galleries. Every step he took his face became more and more pensive, and his hopes evidently less and less strong. His tale was clear to the least experienced eye—he was an artist—and his picture, perhaps the first that he had ever painted, was rejected. As we went on, and on, and on, I felt pained at the bitter mortification and the mute despair which the poor young man manifested. All at once he was seized by the neck manifested. All at once he was seized by the neck manifested. All at once he was seized by the neck by a respectable middle-aged lady, who pressed him fondly to her bosom—" C'est la, mon fils, c'est la! Je l'ai vu!" exclaimed she with proud exultation; and before he had time to reply, father, brothers, sisters gathered round him, and, with eyes beaming with tears, pressed him lovingly by the hand. His picture was accepted, and his mother was the first to tell him the joyful tidings! Ha! if fortune had made me wealthy, that poor young man's nicture should have had a purchaser. young man's picture should have had a purchaser.

As to the exhibition itself I shall say little, for I

hold that nothing is more stupid than to criticise pictures which people have no opportunity of seeing. Besides, my examination of it was ne-cessarily so hurried that it would be a mockery of your readers to pretend to give any thing like criticism. The general character seemed to me to be neither better nor worse than those of pre-ceding years. The newspapers will, perhaps, de-clare that it is the finest that was ever seen; but don't believe them—they say the same thing every year, just as they do of the bauf gras. Horace Vernet's "Battle of Isly" attracted universal at-

practical application of his amorous theories with a bourgeoise, a grisette, a marquise, a paysanne, and an opera-dancer. You may see at once that the subject lends itself to equivocation. The authors have not hesitated to expend in this play their stock of questionable wit: but, alas, the provision was limited, and the spirit of prodigality most injudicious. Mille, Dejazet saved them by dint of grace, liveliness, and impertinent assurance: another proof of this great truth, that in all the arts the matter is subservient to the form.

[From our occasional Correspondent.]

Paris, March 17th, 1846.
YESTERDAY took place the opening of the annual exhibition of the works of living artists, in the the "Sacking of the Chateau of Front de Bœuf, from the novel Ivanhae; Diaz has eight; the English Stanfield exhibits; Catlin, the exhibitor of the Ioway Indians, has a fine portrait of one of them; Grunet, Gudin, Lehmann, Winterbath, and almost all other artists of note, except Ingrès, exhibit also. Pradier has a fine statue of the Duc d'Orleans, seated, in modern costume; and another of "La Poésie legère." Nieuwerkerke exhibits his "Descartes;" and there are several pieces of sculpture, cartes;" and there are several pieces of sculpture, engravings, and works on porcelain, of considerable merit. The number of religious pictures is, as usual, extraordinarily great, and of portraits, as usual, ten times too many. There are more marine-pieces than one generally sees in a Parisian exhibition, and perhaps fewer battles. Scenery, domestic life, and in fact every class of painting, is exposed, and there is of course every description of security from excellently good to absorbable. of execution, from excellently good to abominably bad. The number of works exhibited as 4753 having been sent, it follows that the Jury, as the selecting committee is called, have rejected not fewer than 2341, among which are some of men of acknowledged eminence, which ought to have been saved from so severe a fate. The 2412 accepted works consist of 2107 paintings, miniatures, and aquarelles; 135 pieces of sculpture; 39 of architecture; 131 of engraving and lithography. The number of works exhibited is eighty more than last year, eleven less than in 1844, and less very considerably than in 1831, '33, '35, and '39. The present is the seventy-ninth exhibition since the foundation of the exhibition by Louis XIV. in 1699. In 1699, the number of works exhibited was only 210; in 1704 it was 384; under Louis XV. it never exceeded 321; under Louis XVI. the highest number was 794; under the Republic in 1793 it was 1050; under Napoleon in 1804 it was 1321; under Louis XVIII. in 1824 it was 2320; and in the solitary exposition under Charles X. it was 1536. The total number of works exhibited since the elevation of Louis Philippe to the throne is not less than 34,618. Of the 2412 works exhibited this year, it is calculated that not five hundred altogether will be sold, notwithstanding the extensive patronage which these good Parisians boast of bestowing upon the fine arts; and even of those five hundred, the greater portion, it

is said, will be taken by foreigners. Alexandre Dumas has got his "privilege" for a new theatre—as diplomatic noodles have it, it is un fait accompli. Every body wishes the great romancer every success; but his speculation is decidedly a most venturesome one, considering the great number of theatres at present in existence, L'Illustration has an amusing caricature of Dumas toddling about Paris with his theatre under his arm to find out a corner to put it. But the site is already chosen on the Boulevard du Crime. By the by, it is very extraordinary what a passion the Parisian theatres have to nestle together. The Ambigu, the Porte St. Martin, the Gaité, the Cirque, the Folies Dramatiques, the Delassemens, the Funambules, the Beaumarchais, are close to each other. The Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Gymnase, the Vaudeville, the Variétés, the Palais Royal, Vernet's "Battle of Isly" attracted universal attention; but it grievously disappointed me. I don't think it at all equal to the "Taking of the Odeon alone is out of the reach of civilisation—in

that far-away region near the Luxembourg, in which solemn peers of France and rollicking students are human beings the enterprising traveller has the slightest chance of encountering.

Victor Hugo has announced to his intimates

that he is about to publish a new volume of poetry, under the title of Les Cloches.

Sir Robert Peel's recent announcement that negotiations are in progress between England and France for the protection of literary property has afforded great satisfaction in our literary circles. It is a scandalous and burning shame that such a treaty was not entered into years and years ago. Had it been, poor Walter Scott would never have known what it was to have a pack of rapacious cre-ditors at his beels; whilst Bulwer, Dickens, James, Mrs. Trollope, and all your popular romancists, would be, as they ought to be, many thousand ounds the richer; and French authors and publishers too would have reaped a richer return for their genius and their enterprise than the pirates have permitted them to do. But better late than never—the treaty, though long delayed, will not be the less welcome. I would, however, respectfully entreat Sir Robert Peel not to rest content with a treaty with France. One with Belgium is even more imperatively needed, and another with Saxony; for it is at Brussels and at Leipsic, not at Paris, that the most extensive piracies of British works are now committed. Since the law, passed some years ago, by which the custom-house people were authorised to tear up all English books pirated in foreign countries, the reprinting of Engpirated in foreign countries, the reprinting of the lish books in Paris has become very circumscribed: the bouers trade of Messrs. Galignani and Baudry being now cut down to the reprinting of the best works of the great authors, Bulwer, Dickens, and one or two others, instead of, as before, to the re-printing of almost every book of any interest that issued from the press. It is, I repeat, from Brussels and Leipsic, and especially the latter, that the continental market is now supplied with cheap editions of your best authors, living or dead. It is with the Belgian and Saxon Governments, therefore, I say again, that treaties for the prevention of literary piracy should be entered into in preference even to France. It is a fact, too, that many of the pirated works of your authors which circulate on the continent, and are smuggled into England to the great injury of your publishers, come from the United States. You will hardly believe it, but such is the truth. To my personal knowledge, one English circulating library in this city is almost except the control of the control clusively stocked with Yankee reprints; they being even cheaper, notwithstanding the great distance they have to come, than the piracies of Brussels and Leipsic. This however must, I suppose, be borne; for to expect your precious relatives, the Yankees, to give up their profitable trade of swindling your authors, robbing your publishers, and defiling your glorious literature by putting it under their mercenary eyes, would be as extravagantly absurd as it would be to expect them to pay their Pennsylvanian bonds, or not to make themselves the scoff and the scorn of the whole civilised world.

GERMANY.

Anastasius Grün, Count Auersperg. [Continued from p. 249.]

As will be seen from the preceding sketch of Count Auersperg's poem, there are many circum-stances, marked as events in history, to which he has not even referred, but, on the contrary, entirely omitted. In doing so he has displayed much taste and great discernment. Maximilian's life was indeed one rich in events; his time marked by changes which had a lasting influence not only on the political relations of Europe, but on what is of far more consequence, the development of the human mind. By nature restless, he could never be unemployed. If not prosecuting in the field his ceaseless plans for territorial aggrandisement; if not at variance with the papal power, or laying

schemes to circumscribe the might and influence of the French king in Italy,—then was he more successfully occupied in reducing the laws of his country to something like a tangible form, and making of them a reality; determined as he was that the states he ruled should no longer be the scene of lawlessness and excess which they had hitherto been. He improved his army, regulated the police, and introduced a system of posts. He fostered science, and not only favoured its fol-lowers, but was himself a zealous searcher for its hidden stores. Even the black art was not neglected. He loved poetry and painting, and the converse of the learned: and the many and varied works he himself wrote, from "Saints" to "the Cellar," from "Chronicles" to a treatist the Chase," shew how diligently he must have the Chase," shew how moment. But many of these circumstances, important or even interesting as they may be in themselves, are not the stuff of which poetry is made; while others, not answering to this objection, have nothing to do in the narra-tion of that man's life, whom it is intended to present to us as the last of the knights. Other events. again, though in themselves knightly and of great adventure, such as the wars with France or the repulsion of the Turks, might well be omitted without in any way making the delineation of the hero's character less effective. It is the characteristic of infancy, whether in the human being or in literature or art, to set undue value upon what is insignificant, and to give an equally conspicuous place in the chronicle or the picture to the chance incident and the unimportant accessories as to the principal figure or subject. The canvass, like the black-letter page, is over-crowded, and consequently confuses. It is only later, when the maturity of manhood has arrived, that the power of discrimination is acquired. Things and events take their proper places; some recede into the shade, others advance to the foreground. fortuitous circumstance which broke the monotony of the chronicler's dull life is overlooked in the wider range that the grown-up man takes when casting his eye over the vast expanse of history. We could have no better proof of our assertion than that which a comparison of the older and the more modern history of Maximilian's life would affordthe one dwelling well pleased on particulars, the other caring rather for its completeness as a whole: the work of the old chronicler like the crowded canvasses of the early German masters; that of the oet of the nineteenth century like the grander

historical pictures of succeeding times.

The author, anticipating criticism for his silence on many events in Maximilian's life, concludes his remarks on this matter with the following words Many single interesting anecdotes out of the life of my hero remained unnoticed, in order that the grander idea which reigns throughout the work as a whole might not be weakened by division and particular detail, and thus the higher point of view, as indicated in the title, become changed. As little—great as was the temptation to do so-might the distinguished contemporaries of the hero receive more ample notice, in order not to take the interest from the principal person. That not the slightest mention is made of the second marriage of Maximilian with Blanca Maria will no doubt be approved of on poetical grounds."

So much, then, for the materials out of which the poem is constructed, and for the adaptation of the same to the author's purpose. In his use of them he has shewn himself an artist. We see that he made himself fully "master" of his subject; and hence

the absence of all weakness and indecision which is sure to shew itself when this is not the case, We feel that the poem was present to the author's mind as "a whole:" it did not grow up in detail, leaving to a partiality for certain views, and to the inclination of the moment, the choice or rejection of a ballad-theme; but each circumstance has had its due consideration, and was used because found a necessary link in making the chain of events complete.

Let us now give our attention to the workman. ship of the poem. We believe there is nothing so calculated to make one acquainted with the strength or weakness, the beauty or imperfection, of an author's style, as the rendering what he has written in another language. If this remark be just when applied to prose writings, its truth will be still more perceptible if tried by poetry. In this case, the translator's quick progress being arrested by many difficulties, he weighs every expression, judges of the choice of words, examines their order in the line, and, if he be a competent and conscientious translator, will observe the shades of difference between the term or form employed and that which might have been used, will endeavour to find the equivalent in his own language. By this minute examination on the one side, and this careful seeking on the other, we become, so to say, doubly cognisant of what is admirable or imperfect in the work on which we are employed. Now we, for our own part, had read the work in question with the greatest delight, and had given it the full share of our admiration.
We felt the beauty of the verse, and acknowledged
its chaste style and power. But we must confest
that till we began the translation, short as it is, given in the preceding Number, we were not aware of this power and purity of style in the same degree as we believe ourselves to be now. Metrical translation from German into English is, from the peculiar nature of the two languages, always a most difficult task. In the present instance it was particularly so.

Let any one take the first best verse that pre-sents itself in this poem, and let him put it either into German or English prose; he will, we think, be surprised at the fulness of thought and mesning expressed in so small a space and with com-paratively so few words. We believe it would puzzle many a person to get the pith and meaning of such verse into the like space. heaps of unnecessary adjectives, or necessary only to eke out a line to its destined length, no placing the words out of all established order; his poetry certainly is what some one defined good poetry generally to be, "The best words in the best places." We have said just above, that there are no heaps of unnecessary adjectives. It is, indeed, really remarkable, if any one will take the trouble to examine, how few such words are employed throughout the whole poem. It is everywhere substantive and verb-substantive and verb, with the conjunctions, adverbs, &c., without which no sentence can be formed. It is this vigorous expression of vigorous thought which constitutes power in writing. We have just opened the book as it lay before us, and the page that thus presented itself we take as subject of our further remarks; it is (p. 27*) "The youthful Prince." 1st verse, in the second line, we have two adjectives, "fresh juicy leaf;" in the third one, "luxurious green." 2d verse, fourth line, one. 3d verse, fourth line, one,—"green escutcheon." 4th, none. 5th, none. 6th, one. 7th, none. 8th, two,—"barren rock,"
"fertile soil." 9th, one,—"merry dance of youth."
10th, three,—"the glorious cloud," "brilliant efform, three,—"the glorious cloud," british the figy," golden morning light." 11th, none. 12th, one—"the rustling strings." This ballad, as we have observed, we opened at random. It may, however, be said, that in it, as in all the others, adverbs are. employed which supply the place of adjectives. This

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[•] We can fancy the resolute emperor speaking much in the same way on the matter as Sir Charles Napier lately in his address to the troops in India. "I will not command a rabble. If I am the man I take myself to beable to rule this empire—I will keep those who would disgrace our country in discipline: they shall not escape me. By G—, I will not rule a mob! I still hope to rule over you many years; but as sure as my name is 'Maximilian,' I will rule over subjects who respect the laws, and not over a rabble."

^{*} Of the small 4to edition, published by F. Franckh. Munich, 1830.

we allow; but what we wanted particularly to be ob-served was, the difference in this respect between the poetry of Count Auersperg and the generality of verse produced so abundantly at the present day. His poetry is not, to use Hamlet's phrase, mere "words, words, words!" but thoughts and things. words, words, words: Dut moughts and things.
When he does employ a qualifying expression, it gives force to the substantive, inasmuch as it enlarges its meaning, and makes what was intended to be expressed complete. We are well aware that this is always the real use of such parts of speech; we know, too, that they are more frequently applied indiscriminately, and with undue profusion. But this is a necessary result where poverty of hought exists. The one poor meagre thought is then decked out with attributes to hide its insuffient scantiness; as many an ancient dame, shrunk cient scantiness; as many an ancient dame, shrunk and shrivelled almost to nothingness, heaps upon her lean figure false curls, and lace, and trickery, to give some importance to what, after all, must still remain insignificant. The poetry of Count Autsperg is easentially masculine. There is a "sianlichkeit," a "maleness" (we do not know there be such a word), characterising the work in if here be such a word), characterising the work in question, and, yet more, "The Walks of a Vienna Foci", with which it is quite refreshing to meet amid the diluted insipidities of this verse-produc-

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The poem is written in the same stanza as in the Niebelungen Lied. Throughout reigns the most pleasing euphony; and this verse, which, when well managed, is capable of such agreeable modulations,

is here turned to good account. We have but one thing more to refer to, which, though placed last, is of foremost importance in contributing to the "completeness" of any work. It is, that over the whole poem is spread a peculiar atmosphere,—a certain spirit pervades it; and the persons breathe and live in an air, which floats around them, different to that in which ourselves are moving. We can, perhaps, better exemplify what we mean by referring to Shakspere's Macbeth, as an instance of the same. From the first mene to the end of the piece we are oppressed by a sense of some dread impending fate; a black ominous cloud appears to shut out all brightness, common cloud appears to sour out an originies, and the very air seems close and heavy. It is particularly striking in this tragedy, but it was a power its author possessed in a marvellous degree, to invest a piece at once, and from the very first, with according to have the work. with a pervading character. Witness The Tempest, Romeo and Juliet, and Hamlet. In The Last of the Amote and Mutet, and Hamtet. In The Lass of the Raight we find a glad and genial serenity, with eccasionally a turn for contemplation, which, however, soon gives way to a natural cheerfulness. Nor can any one read the poem without a sense of the sober morality and modest purity of thought

so now farewell to Maximilian! We part from him unsillingly, for we do greatly like him. We statis his knightly bearing, his boldness and har-fibool, we like him for his merry humour; nor can we fixe him for his merry humour, for con-tains after the chamois; we like him, too, as the fread and patron of Albert Durer, a name we highly venerate; and we are pleased to think how rentously he favoured learning, and how willing he wated do the poet honour. His spirit of enterprise was vast, yea, boundless; and when adventurous, as he was, it is not difficult to inspire others with ane was, it is not difficult to inspire others which enthusiasm. But in the German empire there was neight to be inspired. Had it been otherwise, we night now, perchance, have had to read of events which would make even the deeds of a Napoleon

appear less astounding. In 1831 appeared The Walks of a Vienna Poet. These are political poems in the common accepta-tion of that word; that is to say, they relate to affairs of the state and of government generally.*

But they are very different to the political poems of other German writers of the day,—such as Herwegh, Carl Beck, &c.; and it is this difference which constitutes one of their great excellencies, and to which they will owe the lasting reputation they are sure to enjoy. They are as unlike those of the author's contemporaries as the word molirued, as understood by Plato, is unlike the "po-litics" of modern times. We should rather call them "patriotic songs;" for every wish and every hope is marked by sincere and all-absorbing love nope is marked by sincere and all absorbing love of country. There is nothing of faction about them, nothing even approaching to a party-spirit. The time and the country have nought to do with their excellence. They are not like paper money, possessing a fictitious value according to place or circumstance, but standard gold, with the same incircumstance, but standard gold, with the same in-trinsic worth to-day as yesterday. Fifty years hence their merit will be the same as now. Equally free, too, are they from the vaunting self-sufficiency which, to our minds, characterises the writings of "Young Germany." For our own part, we have no sympathies for such "political" poetry. Truly does Count Auersperg write, "Ye singers of Li-berty! ye would make a drudge of your own mo-ther—of Poesy—and force her to fight dressed in the uniform of politics." With equal justice may we apply his own words to himself,—"I carry the standard of Liberty, but I do not wear her livery !".●

Though the views to be found in this volume of poems may be particularly applicable to Austria, in her isolated and stationary position, the truths to be found therein are general truths; the feelings, not those of a dweller in a certain land, but of one interested in the moral and intellectual development of the great human family. The poet sits in judgment not only on him who commits wrongs within determined boundaries, but he summons to his tribunal the offender against the laws of God, find him where or in whom he may: he himself inflicts the scourge, or, in proud dignity, bids him go do penance, and repent his crimes.

In these Welks it is the larger view which the

In these Walks, it is the large view which the author takes of the relative position of ruler and subject that raises them above the other writings with which they are generally classed. We have here no communist notions, as in The Songs of a Perr Man.† He stands before the throne with the boldness and dignity of self-respect, but with rever-ence for "that ancient golden crown" whose splen-dour has encircled the heads of a long line of ancestors. Witness that magnificent appeal "To the Emperor" for freedom of the press: here, though he follows his subject with warmth and a touching sincerity,—though he tells the Emperor what his people have done for him, and how joyfully the

nation responded to his call,—yet he never forgets "that reverence is that wherewith a sovereign is girt, and that who threateneth the dissolving thereof, 'solvat cingula regum.'"* Though the nation may have much to bear, yet his king "is the fountain of honour."

fountain of honour."

What is termed "political poetry" is always polemical. According to our view, the poems in question are essentially not so. For we cannot call the setting forth any grand truth, whether touching our relation to a worldly or a higher Power, and asserting its excellence without combating in any way the views opposed to our own,—the we say we cannot term polemical. As well. this, we say, we cannot term polemical. As well might we say, the commandment, "Thou shalt do no murder," was so.

We should like, did we feel ourselves capable, to We should like, did we leel ourselves capanie, to give an English version of certain of these poems; but we are unable to translate them without their losing in power. We cannot speak of them too highly, whether for the elevated sentiments they contain, or for the beautiful language and faultless verse in which these sentiments are uttered: now displaying a Titan's strength, and now loitering in gentleness amid the most pleasing imagery,—now rolling onward with the irresistible impetuosity of the cataract, and yet afterwards like a brooklet, dallying with the flowers on its margin, and discoursing most eloquent music.

coursing most eloquent music.

In 1835 appeared a volume of poems entitled Schutt, very different, in every respect, to those which had preceded it. The poet wanders to Italy, and gives way to reflections on the departed glory of a former world. But, amidst the ruins, he sees new life and verdure springing up. He then sails in the Cincinnatus to America, where life is simpler, and where man lives more with nature than in the old world. In five news, entitled, "Five Feature." old world. In five poems, entitled, "Five Easters," with which the work closes, the approach of a new period is announced. After reading two such works as those to which we have hitherto devoted our remarks, the present one has less attractions our remarks, the present one has less attractions for us. That clearness of thought, so naturally expressed, which characterises both *The Last of the Knights* and *The Walks of a Vienna Poet*, seems to us to be wanting here. We find it difficult to discover the author's aim. But we acknowledge ourselves spoilt children. The stanzas of the other poems are still sounding in our ears. Yet some of these are not to be passed over unnoticed; and while reading Nos. 1, 3, 6, and 8, 0, "The Tower on the Shore," we were forcibly reminded of those other works for which we have owned our unqualified admiration. No. 5 of "The Windowpane" is a delicately sketched picture; we only wish that the figurative expression used with regard to the glacier of the fifth verse were away.

In 1836 appeared the Leaves of Love, and in 1837 his collected poems. It is said that in the first of these there is much of the Heine spirit to be found, and that in the latter collection this is other poems are still sounding in our ears. Yet

be found, and that in the latter collection this is not the case. We are not of the same opinion. We could instance several pieces written quite in the feeling of The Book of Songs; † one of which we give, and doubtless ensure, by so doing, the thanks of our readers.

" The Leaf in the Book.

I have an old grandmother, And an old, old book has she; A leaf in the volume lieth As dry as dry can be.

And dried, too, must now the hand be
That in spring plucked it once for her:
I would know why it so affects her,—
When she sees it she drops a tear!"

When she sees it she drops a tear?"

"The Faithful Companion" (p. 59)‡ is written with pleasing humour. "The Return of the Sennerinn" (p. 106), a pretty picture of Alpine life. We like, too, "The Unknown" (p. 266); and admire, particularly, the poetical beauty of the three last verses. "The Invalid" (p. 269), and "The Old Player" (p. 284), must also please. But we

^{*&}quot;The state, in popular language, expresses our rela-tions to other men without reference to our relations to God; but I have always thought that this notion is, in fact, atheistic, and that the truer notion would be, that the state at least expresses our relations to other men ac-

people have done for him, and how joyfully the cording to God's ordinance, that is, in some degree including our relation to God."—Dr. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, p. 216.

• It seems to us there is such an ever-present consciousness of their own performances in these "political poets." They are for ever telling us what they are and what they are not. One proclaims that "he has no grand castles;" another that "all the wealth he has is his Muse." One announces that "he never even nears a palace;" another has "a poet's bosom," and wrung with suffering. There is a parade of sentiment, an exposure of what should dwell in the immost recesses of the heart, which seems to our view incompatible with depth of feeling. This constant narration of his pangs is what we never could endure in Byron. It is not a healthy state, but, on the contrary, is a symptom of disease.

They always, too, set an undue value on their own doings. They even sometimes become their own critics, and we never yet found them do aught but praise. Carl Beck, in his Songs of a Poor Man, after about twenty-seven pages of abuse addressed to the house of Rothschild, for no earthly reason whatever except that it has money, and that the "poor man" has none, adds, "the fiery coals have I brought, and poured upon thy head." Because the writer was in a glow himself, he fancies his "coals" glow also. To us they imparted no warmth. Then, too, how displeasing the constant vanut of poverty! Poverty is no crime nor a disgrace either; it may be as respectable as wealth, and have as much or more dignity; but there is nothing dignified in holding up one's own or another's poverty to be stared at by the world. If so pleased at being poor, why complain that others are rich!

† Lieder von armen Mann, von Carl Beck.

[•] Lord Bacon. † Buch der Lieder, von H. Heine. ‡ We quote from the first edition,—Leipsig, 1837.

are obliged to think of concluding : our task has been a pleasant one; we have protracted it to an unwonted length, for it has been to us as a labour of love.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

REFUGE AND OCCUPATION FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

HAVING for long years contemplated, with feelings of strong compassion, the helpless and hopeless state of individuals who had ever erred so far as to be committed to gaol for their offences, we were naturally attracted by the benevolent efforts of Mr. Sheriff Laurie to draw public attention to this deplorable state of things, and endeavour to devise a remedy or alleviation for the prodigious social evil. Let not the hard-hearted lay the flattering unction to their souls that it is only the criminal who suffer (and they may hold, righteously suffer) in this case : there is not a fibre in the whole system of society and body politic which is not injuriously affected by it, and made to carry contagion throughout every member of the frame. It is dreadful to think that there is no locus penitentiae for the wretched being who has been guilty of a first fault; no chance of redemption in this world for the repentant sinner who has been brought to a sense of his transgressions, and resolved to take the merciful advice of his Saviour, and "go and sin no more." Who will trust the branded gaol-bird? whither can he flee for refuge and honest employment? The hearts of the doubtful and the doors of the prudent are naturally shut against him. He is forced to return to his vicious associations, to be led again by ca-lamity and evil example into irresistible temptation, to be applauded for all that is bad and mocked at for all that is good in him; to starve, to become reckless and desperate, to steal, or rob, or murder, till transportation or the gallows relieve the country of his noxious presence, or put an end to his fore-doomed life.

Is it not a Christian duty to endeavour to amend this awful scourge; if possible, to provide shelter and labour for these unfortunate creatures, to open a path for them (however narrow in the first inance), by which they may escape from the toils that surround them, and with God's blessing be restored to the free agency of man? Prevention, we must ever repeat, is better than cure; but when there exists disease, we must also strive for the latter; and until it be fairly and fully tried, it is impossible to predicate how much the carnest plan of the worthy sheriff may accomplish. We see that, partially and locally, in private hands and under the auspices of the good and charitable, much is done; and even if Government should withhold its potent aid, in the beginning, we are convinced that individual exertion may prove a blessing to thousands; and perhaps, in the progress of time and with the accession of wisdom from experience, we may witness that a great national concern which was begun and established by personal enthusiasm

These reflections are suggested by the meeting held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday, when the chair was taken by Mr. Sheriff Laurie, at whose motion it was convened. The proceedings we abridge from the newspaper report.

abridge from the newspaper report.

The chairman, in opening the business, observed, that although the reformation of criminals had for some time engaged some share of public attention, little practical good had as yet been effected. He confessed that he was not fully sensible of the magnitude of the evil until, upon entering into the office of sherift, he had been led, in the performance of his duties, to a more careful investigation of the subject. One circumstance struck him most forcibly, namely, the repeated prosecution of the same individual. That fact went far to shew that punishment did not always deter persons from committing fresh crimes; but he believed that could be easily accounted for, when the circumstances in which such persons were placed should be taken into consideration. From his own experience, he felt quite satisfied that the great majority of those unhappy persons who had taken only the first step in crime would gladly return to the paths of rectitude were any encouragement held out to them, which unfortunately was not the case. He was aware that the subject had already engaged the attention of the public authorities, but he feared that the provision made would not mitigate the evil. The

model prison lately erected at Pentonville cost nearly 20,000L, and that at Parkhurst, for juvenile offenders, a proportionate sum; but although these establishments were very necessary, it seemed to him that the great object had been overlooked; in those prisons the work of reformation was not begun till the individual had become so confirmed in vice as to be deemed deserving of banishment. He should recommend the adoption of an intermediate course, which, by seeking to reclaim the yet unhardened offender, would tend to prevent crime, and render punjshment unnecessary. The adoption of some such plan was recommended on the grounds of humanity, morality, and economy. He was certain that if the large sum annually expended in the erection of gaols and in the maintenance of prisoners were devoted to the reformation of persons discharged out of custody, a sensible diminution of persons discharged out of custody, a sensible diminution of crime, with a corresponding decrease of expenditure, would be effected. So long as there was no provision for the employment and reformation of prisoners; it was impossible to hope for the same satisfactory results. He believed that the legislature was fully impressed with the importance of the subject, and willing to listen to any remedy proposed. He was not ignorant of the difficulties with which they would have to contend. One argument advanced was, that it was impossible to find labour for the dishonnest without interfering with the labour of the honest and industrious workman. That was a matter certainly entitled to grave consideration; but he conceived that occupation might be found for discharged prisoners which would not necessarily interfere with the ordinary pursuits of the working classes. It appeared from the reports of Captain Williams, inspector of prisons, that the experiment had been tried, with signal success, by a benevolent individual, Mr. Wright of Manchester, who, by providing employment for persons discharged prison, had discovered that some might be reclaimed; for persons discharged from prison, had discovered that some might be reclaimed; it was stated, that out of ninety-six individuals four only had returned to crime. If so much could be accomplished by individual exertion, surely, if taken up by the state, a much greater amount of good must be effected. He would merely say, in conclusion, that he should feel it his duty to employ whatever humble influence he possessed in order to induce the corporation with which he was associated to take up the subject.

sion, that he should feel it his duty to employ whatever humble influence he possessed in order to Induce the corporation with which he was associated to take up the subject.

The Bishop of London came forward with great pleasure to propose the resolution placed in his hands. (See adv.) The right rev. prelate said, that the thanks of the public were due to Mr. Sheriff Laurie for having so brought before the public that most important subject. It was one that demanded the serious regards of all Christian men, involving, as it did, considerations of the deepest interest to the whole community. Owing to the position he held in the church, he felt it to be his bounden duty to render all the aid in his power towards the advancement of an object so excellent, so truly benevolent, and so practically useful. He might also be permitted to say, on behalf of the clergy of the metropolitan diocese, that it was to them a matter of great interest; and should any well-considered plan be suggested, he had no doubt that the clergy would cordially co-operate in order to ensure its success. He saw that there were difficulties in the way; but if the state was not prepared to interfere by the adoption of legislative measures, it was the duty of individuals to find a resulty for an admitted evil. Should the scheme prove feasible, it would then become imperative upon the government to give it effect. In that case it could not be regarded as a question of expense. The reformation of the crimial was even more important than the punishment of crime. In pursuit of objects of this description, very much depended upon individual exertion, because they were usually taken up in a generous spirit of enthusiasts which was well calculated to ensure success. In works of charity all men should be enthusiasts, but it was not to be expected that a government should act upon undividual exertion, because they were usually taken up in a generous spirit of enthusiasm which was well calculated to ensure success. In works of charity all men should be ent

Mr. M. Milnes seconded the resolution, observing the a similar system had been adopted with signal success in the New England States of America; and it was agreed

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Lord Kinnaird moved the next. As an English Lord Kunaird moved the next. As an Englishma he was proud to say, that support would not be with held from any object if founded on right principles. The were undoubtedly many existing institutions of a kindred nature, but unhappily they did not comprehe the great principle of providing occupation for the unumber of persons who were annually discharged from the public prisons, and who, from the fact of the having been convicted of crime, were shut out of seeing and so depend invanish of contract in a livelihood in the contract of the co having been convicted of crime, were shut out of acciet, and rendered incapable of earning a livelihood by reunating to honest industrial courses. A prison, somewhat similar to the Model Prison, had been established in hown neighbourhood, at Perth, not intended for transports, but for persons who were again to be sent out an the world. He found, upon inquiry, that many of these persons endeavoured to find employment, but the chancer followed them, they could not get work, and they had no other alternative but to return to crime. If such wen the results, it was surely the duty of a paternal government to devise some adequate remedy for an evil which left unchecked, must sap the very foundation of palis morals.

ieft unenecked, must say the very abundance of pairs morals.

Mr. Alderman Sidney seconded the motion, but from the experience he had during his official year, he arrived at the conclusion that, unless reformation take place during he period of imprisonment, any subsequent efforts well be vain. He highly approved of the separate systemation taken and a subsequent effects which is a subsequent effects which is a subsequent effects which is a subsequent effect of the separate systematics and the subsequent effects which is a subsequent effect of the separate systematics and the subsequent effects of the separate systems and the subsequent effects and the subsequent effects and the subsequent effects and the subsequent effects with the separate systems and the subsequent effects with the subsequent effects and the subsequent effects with the subsequent effects and the subsequent ef

Bart.
Mr. B. B. Cabbell and Mr. J. Anderton moved the last, and thanks being voted to Mr. Sheriff Laurie for his canduct in the chair, the proceedings terminated.

Proposing to renew our observations on this important subject, we for the present content our-selves with adding a practical letter we have received since the above was written.

Sir,-Presuming from your review of the address of Sheriff Laurie to the community, and from your kindly becoming the organ of the meeting at Willis's Rooms on the 14th instant, to express their thanks for his presiding on that occasion, I infer you are favourable to the benevolent wish to find out some employment for that miserable class of our fellow-creatures who have no resource but to return to the habits which naturally lead again to

a residence in prison.

What we heard so eloquently stated by the Bishop of London, Lord Kinnaird, and others who addressed the meeting, forcibly shewed the necessity of appealing to Parliament to do something to redress the evils then pointed out. And you, who appear to have fully studied the subject, must be well aware that the monstrous evil is not of recent occurrence in the prisons of this metropolis. It is more for the information of others, therefore, that I quote from the evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons in 1819, p. 278, when Mr. W. Beeby, keeper of the Clerkenvell prison, in answer to the question, "Have you many prisoners that return to you on recommitment? replied, "A vast number : some of them are frequently discharged in the morning, and I have them back again in the evening; or they have been discharged in the evening, and I have them back again in the morning." We are now above the quarter of a century from that period; and if we inquire into the progress since made towards a more satisfactory state of things, we are all told of the great difficulties to be overcome. And it is this circumstance which entitles Mr. Sheriff Laurie to our approbation, and permit me to add your-self, as an influential Mentor of the public press, for commencing to make an attempt even, and not to rest satisfied with doing nothing, on account of the difficulties to be encountered.

You have, in your Gazette of the 21st ultimo, No. 1518, shortly stated some of these difficulties; such as, in punishments, the sentences are not always direct enough; sometimes being mere menace, with its two objects, viz. examples to deter others, and an endeavour to reform the offender, which you consider can never be reconciled in a gaol; and farther, that reform-lessons from a gallows are use-

The object of this communication is inquiry merely, with the view of helping forward the views of Mr. Sheriff Laurie in his address to the community, reviewed by you; wherein, at page 11, he draws attention "to the cultivation of waste lands, which will remunerate well for the only outlay made by government for the material." Every one made by government for the material." Every one must agree with you, that a gaol, as a place for a school, is a malo manisto, as the old legal writers consider; and late inquiries prove that it is so still. Whereas the cultivation of the soil is a healthy employment; and should it not be found to be profitable, the labour of these poor and miserable wretches in question has no value to them or the public; and if employed in their own maintenance in food, until they can be more profitably employed. public; and if employed in their own maintenance in food, until they can be more profitably employed for themselves and for the public, perhaps the legislature will conceive a great object to be gained, if at the same time moral education be given, and the persons in question preserved from the contamination of vicious associates, by an adequate convol, free from unnecessary harshness.

In the course of my travels in foreign countries, I found a similar difficulty had been experienced in Amsterdam, which General Van den Bose, an officer of engineers, considered he had greatly overcome by the following plan:

On the north const of the Zuyder Sea is the province of Drenthe, abounding in mosses and moors,

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vince of Drenthe, abounding in mosses and moors, vince of Drenthe, abounding in mosses and moors, having no value to the government, and very little, if any, to individual proprietors. The land being poor, it was essentially necessary to cultivate the soil by applying manure to it, to enable the land to raise food. I found the best way to effect this was, by raising, first, food for animals; which food, passing through their stomachs, enabled the cultivators to form compost-heaps with other substances, within the reach of the kind of labour they could use from the prisons, or mendicants seeking food and shelter. And having carefully visited the localities in question, it appeared to me the General had succeeded tion, it appeared to me the General had succeeded in a very great degree. Now all this took place within a few hours' distance from London, and may be visited by any person; and our legislature can obtain, by a committee or otherwise, all the facts of the case, to enable them to come to a satisfactory conclusion, before they take further steps in a mater confessedly surrounded with difficulties; yet the attempt to lessen the evils of our prisons appears to be enjoined upon us by the laws of God and he common sense of men.

. That you may pursue your inquiries with profit, I beg to mention, that the food for animals which I saw cultivated on the waste lands of Drenthe was spurry, rye, potatoes, carrots, &c. The first-named, I believe, is not commonly cultivated in England, and therefore I give you the translation of a Dutch author brought to our notice by Joseph Marshall, the agricultural traveller, before the late

Arthur Young :

Arthur Young:

"The use that is made of this plant (spurry grass) demands an observation. It is a species of the white pimpernel: it throws out many stalks to the height of about a foot. Botanists, who throw it under the title of Spergula, have observed that it increases in the fields of corn and grass principally in Flanders and in England; that cows give much milk when fed on it; and that it contains a much milk when fed on it; and that it contains a moderate quantity of essential salt and oil. In the Campine, the three Guelders, and Cleves, they sow the spurry immediately after the crop of corn. This herb, which is very fine and delicate, increases rapidly, and gives a very fat pasturage to cows, who are tied to stakes in it, and it lasts them three months. They assert that this plant, whose verdure is like that of flax just come up, meliorates the land; at least it is strongly averred that it does not exhaust it as the strongly averred that it does de land; at least it is strongly averred that it does not exhaust it, as they have constantly in Guelders fown corn on the same land after it. It is to this herb that they attribute the abundance and good quality of the butter of Campine; it is also during the growth of this plant the butter of Guelders is the best of all Holland. Perhaps much greater advantages might be drawn from this plant, which

yields so quickly an excellent pasturage, if it was etter known.

Marshall himself says, with reference to the trans-lation above given: "There is much use in study-ing the hints thrown out in such memoirs as this; because they shew what are the ideas of foreigners concerning their wastes; and when they coincide with the opinions of the best improvers at home, it is a strong presumption that the general notion is well and truly found."

Benevolus. BENEVOLUS.

ORIGINAL,

AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

Dramatic Chapters.

CHAPTER VI.

[Six years are supposed to have elapsed since Chap. V.] IGMS years are supposed to have empsed since Comp. 1.3 SCRNE—The Interior of a well-furnished English Cottage—a small table set with a simple evening meal — DOROTHY, very old and deaf, seated by the wood fire—HANNAH, her granddaugher, walking about impatiently—Clock strikes eleven—HANNAH listens to the storm which is raging with-out, and they excels her.

eleven—HANNAH listens to the storm which is raging wit out, and then speaks.

Hannah. Still he comes not! still, still he comes not! How the wind howls, wild as a dying wolf Through the black forest 1 and the heavy rain Beats gainst the groaning casement dismally: How wilt thou struggle with this ruffian blast, My poor, lone boy?

Mether Lany-20 vol.

my poor, lone boy?

Mother, I say—so you

But get your old warm chair, the lad may die!
Five times I've braved the tempest, yet in vain;
Better to see him dead than fear him so!
Mother, I say, will you not hear, nor speak?
What said Adolphus when he left this morn?
What took he with him? Oh, that you can sit
Tame and unmoved whist I.

Quick, what said he?
Dorothy (feebly arousing herself.) Didst thou speak,
daughter?
Han. Adolphus, mother, what took he forth?
[Suddestly turning aside a cloak.]
I do not see his spear: went he with that?
Dor. Adolphus, dear—hath not the lad returned?
Han. Thou know'st he hath not: I have sought, talked,
raved,
Since nine o' the clock, outwearying the time,
And now thou ask'st me, "Hath he not returned "Will—thou shouldst ask—will, will he e'er return?
Dor. (with increasing attention.) "Tis a wild night; but
I've heard many such.
The winds blow feebler than in my young days:
Ah I I remember me in fifty-eight,
That was a storm! half Coine made desolate!
We lay upon our faces, and thus low
Awaited death.

Hen. (interrupting her.) Mother, you try all nestants.

We lay upon our faces, and thus low
Awaited death.

Hen. (interrupting her.) Mother, you try all patience:
here you speak.
Of sixty years ago as yesterday,
And things of yesterday: to-day, an hour,
Nay, of a moment passed, your memory finds not!
Went he not hunting, mother—tell me that?
Oh, Heaven, some peril may beset his path,
And I no help, no help, no help!
[Covering her face with her hands, and sobbing bitterly.
Dor. (who rises slowly, and with great difficulty, from her
chair, approaches her daughter with tottering steps,
in the last weakness of extreme old age.)
Hast thou no Trost! no Helper! Go to Him,
Thou who art heavy laden and oppressed,
Lay at His feet thy fears. My child, I'm old;
Thy mother's mother hath been long on earth
(Heaven take me in its time!); but never yet
Found she the humble truster in her God
Forgotten in her need! Take comfort, daughter:
He that directs the blind bird's weary flight
Will light the storm—path of this wandering boy.
[HANNAH starts up, and again paces backwards and
forwards to the door, to the window, in increasing
agitation.

forwards to the door, to me woman, agitation.

Han. Mother, I cannot pray: my thoughts are wild;
I think a thousand evils.

[Pauses, and collects herself to speak calmly.

He took his spear?

Dor. Surely he did.

[HANAH clasps her hands lightly, as in great inward distress. A hundred times before
Thou'st known him take his spear, and cautioned not. The lad might be thine own, thou frettest so.

Han. He is my own; in double love mine own!

Left by his dying mother to my charge:
Poor gentle heart! deceived and broken heart!
Oh, when at last we lost that Indian coast,
Pew words she spoke, and those so wild and weak,
No ear, save Pity's, might comprise their grief!

"Oh, misery!"—and ever night and day
Those words made dry her lips—"oh, misery!"
And thus, ere forty hours elapsed, she died!
Loving him still who broke her loving heart!
My own! Oh, yes; in double love my own!

Dor. Why wished she that her grave should be unknown

To her poor child?—that was a hard request; Hard and unnatural.

Hard and unnatural.

Han.

No, say not hard:
She feared the son might in his mother's wrongs
Forget the sire, and think but of revenge.
Oh, keep him innocent of all, dear friend;
"And should his sire repent, then bring them both,
And I will speak forgiveness from my grave!
I know thy worth; bless thee, thou faithful heart!"
And thus. .. she died.
Dor. Well, I am old; belike I am too old,
And see not this as thou wouldst have me see it:
I would have shewn the boy her place of rest!
His little knees beside her lonely grave,
The prayers poured from his little heart to heaven,
Had surely made the mother's spirit blest!

Han. Oh, to have seen her by that vessel's side,
Gaxing her heart out towards that Indian strand,
And dying inch by inch! I've seen strong men,
Hard, weather-beaten, reckless, sea-bred men,
With weeping eyes gaze on her piteous face,
And curse the cruelty that stabbed her peace!
When he's away, as now, with chance of ill,
His mother's look, her heart-worn, weary look,
Her last beseeching prayer, to watch her child,
Is with me e'en as then; 'twould drive me mad
Should aught endanger him!
I cannot rest; quiet is torture to me.
There was that Indian gipsy prowling near,
That Midgley, as they call her; she who goes
Idling and pilfering with these forest-men;
Who knows but she—the witch—may be employed
To work him evil!' Twere a deed to suit
The malice of his vile inhuman sire,
Who, as I hear, is now within the isle.
Alas, my boy! my poor, lost, helpless boy!
Thine only aid a feeble woman's love!

[A sudden crash of storm without—Donothy snatches
her cloak, and belts it round her.
Whitter now? I Thou'rt dreaming, sure?
Bar, close the door, mother; here is wood,
Fuel to keep thee warm. I'll not be long;
Thou need'st not fear.

Dor. Fear? I am too old for fear!
The helplessness of age is its protection.

[HANNAH opens the door—the storm drives furiously—
she slarts back as irresolute—a distant cry is heard,
and she runkes out despairingly—Donothy slovely
settles herself in her old chair. Scene cloues.

CHA

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Tuesday Verdi's opera Ernani was performed for the first time this opera Ernani was performed for the first time this season, in which no less than three singers new to this stage made their début—Mad. Pasini, a Spanish lady, the soprano, taking the part of Elvira; Sig. Castigliano, the tenor, that of Ernani; and Sig. Beneich, a baritone, that of Charles ihe Fifth. Ernani possesses perhaps more interest in the story than Nino; but cannot be considered equal to the latter in musical pretensions: on this occastory than Nino; but cannot be considered equal to the latter in musical pretensions: on this occasion, however, these principal parts being filled by débutants, it attracted a very brilliant and fashionable audience. Alas, that their disappointment must have been equal to our own in hearing so ill-starred a performance! Of the three new singers, the baritone is the only one at all likely to prove satisfactory to the audiences of this theatre, where failures are so rarely heard. It would be an unpleasing task to point out the defects in the performance of these singers: they evidently suffered from overthese singers; they evidently suffered from over-straining the voice in endeavouring to fill the im-mense house. The curtain fell amidst a most omi-nous round of hisses.

Lyceum .- Tom Thumb, the General of the Uni-

Lyceum.—Tom Thumb, the General of the United States, has appeared here in a piece called Hop-o'-my-Thumb, written for him. In his part he displayed as much precocious talent as in his exhibitionary efforts. Mrs. Keeley, we rejoice to add, was restored to the stage in good health, and performed the Marble Maiden with her wonted powers.

The Adelphi.—Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell!—a most complicated involution of jealousies, intrigues, and farcical situations—has afforded ample scope to Wright to entertain his audiences to the top of their bent; and O. Smith, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Woolgar, &c., complete the fun of a very ludicrous performance. fun of a very ludicrous performance.

The Philharmonic Society has commenced its season with considerable changes, among which, en-trusting the conducting entirely to Costa, instead of members in routine, is one of the most obvious. All the performances on the first night are gene-

rally well known; and we could only wish that, instead of so nearly a mere amateur audience at these concerts, some pains were taken to assemble eminent musicians (as on the Continent), to judge of the powers of their brethren in the art. ven's mass in D will be the grand trial whether there is real improvement or the status quo. The

there is real improvement or the status quo. The following were the performances:

Part I.—Sinfonia in B flat (No. 9), Haydn. Aria, "O cara immagine," Mr. Rafter pro Lockey (Il Flanto Magico), Mozart. Concerto, violin, M. Sainton (No. 11 in G), Spohr. Terzetto, "Ti prego, O madre pia," Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams,

and Mr. Rafter pro Lockey, Curschman. Over-ture (Oberon), C. M. Von Weber. Part II.—Sinfonia Eroica, Beethoven. Duetto, "Quis est homo," Miss A. Williams and Miss M. Williams (Stabat Mater), Rossini. Overture (Les Deux Journées), Cherubini.

VARIETIES.

Winter.-Yesterday morning the metropolis was white under a fall of snow; and we observe from the northern papers, that the storm has been so severe as to retard even railway-travelling beyond Newcastle. It continued with unabated violence

when the last accounts left.

French Plays .- Since her return to town, her Majesty and Prince Albert have visited the French Theatre, and not the Italian Opera; which seems to give countenance to the report that her Majesty had withdrawn her favour from the latter in consequence of the dismissal of Costa, whose orchestral leading was certainly of the most efficient description.

The Drama in Edinburgh.-We see by the Edinburgh Courant, long celebrated for its dramatic criticisms, that Mr. Macready has been playing his principal characters with immense effect in the northern Athens. His Lear is especially eulogised, and his Macbeth justly set above all competition or comparison.

Chevalier Renoux .- The death of this artist at Paris is announced in the Paris journals; and he is regretted as the painter of the beautiful pictures now exhibiting at the Diorama in Regent's Park.

The Institute of British Architects have awarded their medals for 1845 to Mr. T. Worthington, of Manchester, for the best essay on the history and making of bricks; to Mr. S. J. Nicholl for the next best essay on the same; and to Mr. Wadmore

for a design for a royal chapel.

The Archeological Institute.—It is now announced that the meeting at York is fixed to commence on Tuesday, July 21, and not in June, as originally proposed; so that this assemblage will anticipate the Archæological Association meeting at Glouces-ter by about a week! It is pitiable to see such races run; and we cannot but the more and more lament that the One National Plan was so unworthily broken up, and the multitude of true lovers of national antiquities distracted from a union which would have done all that could be desired for the good cause. The preservation of the Dorchester Amphitheatre is, however, a great feat of the Archæological Association, and deserves

the highest praise.

Potatoes. — Dr. Lindley, at the Horticultural So ciety, read two communications, and stated the results of experiments made on the propagation of potatoes from seeds, which had been suggested for the purpose of producing a more healthy future source of supply, from the probable present ex-haustion of the stock. Such anticipations, it was thought, might lead to disappointment, and the ex-perience of one case in particular shewed that little reliance could be placed upon it, as the seeds of the season 1844, before the disease had appeared, produced 80 potatoes which were very much diseased, although the haulms were not in the first case affected. All the evidence on the subject was, however, very conflicting; for whereas in this country the results of the experiments were very unsatisfactory,

the reverse was the case in Prussia, where crops of excellent quality had been procured from seeds, with most satisfactory results, both in the greater quantity as well as the superior quality of the produce. So satisfied were the Prussian Government of the results of these experiments, that they had given instructions to purchase seed wherever it

could be obtained.

The Electrical Girl.—Three weeks ago (No. 1519) we mentioned the advent of Miss Angelique Cottin with the contempt such charlatan folly deserved; and wondered at the profound intelligence of M. Arago in declaring the phenomena (which he had witnessed!) to be worthy of a profound exa-mination! Not satisfied with this extent of tomfoolery, the learned savan induced such persons as Bequerel, Isidore, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Ba-binet Roger, Langier, &c. (see p. 197) to form themselves into a committee of wise philosophers to investigate the powers of this scientific Joan of Arc in tumbling weighty gentlemen-incumbents from their chairs, or knocking academical heads against floors and walls, by the mere force of electro-magnetic influence, which had developed itself about a month before. The result has been what we anticipated, and all concerned in this humbug been made a laughing-stock to Europe The wench, it was soon discovered, played all her tricks, like an ass, with her heels, and therefore, as a Cockney would class her, may be reckoned among the torpedo genera, or electrical Eels.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shews the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To Our two letters this week from Paris have given us so much of the French arts, that we have abstained from touching upon any thing English in this Gazette. We trust our readers who love the arts will not be displeased to read the thoughts of two different and very competent critics upon the same subject.

We thank "A Four Years' Subscriber," Paris, for his communicative letter. What is fitting for London may not be so much so for the French capital; but we will well consider his suggestions.

"Topographical Questions" in our next.

"E. H. G. A. R. E." will find the piracy he mentions corrected at the close of our Paris Letter in the week following its commission.—" M. H. O. in our next."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gold Medal of the highest Order of Merit, Presented through the Minister of Public Instruction, at St. Petersburgh, to Edward J. Dent, by command of hi Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, as a testimony the unequalled performance of his recently invented Pater Chronometers, during the Grand Russian Chronometrical Expedition of 1843.

The following is an Extract from a Letter of M. Staura, Member of the Academy, and First Astronomer of the Ceatral Observatory, St. Petersburgh, to G. B. Alay, Esq. Astronomer Royal:—
"With respect to the quality of the state of the contract of the contr

with respect to the quality of the Chronometen, a with respect to the quality of the Chronometen, a very considerable difference between them has been most distinctly marked; and I hasten to inform yod, the among the great number of Chronometers [81] of a many distinguished Artists, THE DERTS HAVE BILLS many distinguished Artists, THE DERTS HAVE RILLS
THE FIRST RANK IN A BRILLIARY MANNER. I have
to request you will announce this to Mr. DENT; and
sent to him my congratulations on this result, and
him that I shall shortly write to him to thank him most
sincerely for the great assistance which he has afforded
towards the success of the expedition, by sending us his
manifestable Chromometers.

towards the success of the expedition, by sending us his admirable Chronometers." In the original letter, the words in small capitals were underlined with a double line, and that in Italics with a single one. Extract from the 4to work of M. Struves, entitled, "Ex-

dition Chronométrique, exécutée par l'ordre de Sa Majerié Empereur Nicolas 1er.

"M. E. DENT, de Londres, nous a fourni les Chrosètres qui, sans contestation, ont contribué le micacement à l'exactitude du résultat de notre expi-

"Mr. E. DENT, of London, has furnished us with the Chronometers which, beyond dispute, have contributed most effectually to the exactitude of the result of or expedition."

EDWARD J. DENT, 82 Strand, 33 Cockspur Street, and 34 Royal Exchange, London, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Chronometer and Watch-Maker to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert,

And H.R.H. Prince Albert,
Has the gratification of further stating, in addition to the
above high Testimonial, that he has received the riss
Parmium Raward from the British Government for unequalled performance of his CHRONOMETER, which
varied only 0.34 hundreds of a second in its rate during a public trial of twelve months at the Royal Observator,
Greenwich. These trials, now terminated, lasted for thirtees
years; during which period there were deposited, in competition, by different makers, nearly 500 Chronometers.

E. J. DENT has now the further satisfaction of announcing that, as an additional reward for the performance of his Patent Chronometers in 1844, H. I. M. the Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer upon E. J. DENT the appointment and title of "Chronometer Maker to H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia."

(A COPY). "ASHBURNHAM HOUSE,

PR

"By an official letter dated $\frac{1}{37}$ of December, 184, Monsieur the Minister of Public Instruction has just informed me, that His Majesty the Emperor, as a recompess for the useful service you rendered the Chronometrical Expedition confided to M. de Struvé, has deigned to grant you the title of 'Chronometer Maker to H. I. M. the Emperor of Bursic's.

"It is with real pleasure that I hasten to inform you of is, and take this occasion to offer you the assurance of my this. entire regard.
" To Mr. DENT. " BRUNNOW."

RT UNION of LONDON, 4 Trafalgar

A 1 UN 1 UN OI L. ON DON, 4 Trainight

Square, Charing Cross. By Authority of Parliament.

President: H.R.H. the Buxta of Cananinos.

The list for the current, year will close on the 31st instant. Subscribers will receive for each guinea paid, besides the chance of obtaining a valuable work of art, an impression of a line engraving by Nr. P. Lich foot, from the picture by Mr. H. O'Neil, "Lephtha's Daughter," sank addition to this, a series of designs in outline, made carpessi for the Society by Mr. G. E. Hicks, illustrative of Campbell's "Gettrale d'Wyoming."

GEORGE GODWIN, | Hot

MACDONALD, and MACGREGOR, General Lithographer, leg to call attention to a peculiar feature in their system of confidence and the confidence and the confidence and the varieties of confidence and the varieties of the Art, on the premise; which arrangement, they submit, gives a force and effect to immediate production under the confidence and which is obviously of great advantage to those who may require their services, independent altogether discussions of the confidence of t

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AW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

AW LIFE ASSURANCE SOUTH.

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THE WEST LONDON INSTITUTION

FOR

Consumption and Diseases of the Chest,

92 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET.

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THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
THE LORD VISCOUNT BERESFORD.

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THE LORD DACRE.
THE LORD LILFORD.
THE LORD TEIGNMOUTH.
SIR BENJAMIN HALL, BART. M.P.
SIR JAMES J. HAMILTON, BART.
SIR HENRY MEUX, BART.

THE ANNUAL

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION FANCY AND DRESS BALL

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THIS CHARITY,

WILL TAKE PLACE

AT THE HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS,

ON THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1846.

No Ticket can possibly be procured but through the medium of a Steward.

Stewards.

WILDSMITH BADGER, Esq., 4 Gutter Lane, City.
JOHN CARTER, Esq., 10 Berners Street.
C. MINORS COLLETT, Esq., 62 Chancery Lane.
THOMAS FOSTER, Esq., 4 Barge Yard, Bucklersbury.
WILLIAM IMRIE, Esq., 16 Saville Row.
JAMES IVYLEAFE, Esq., 3 Park Village West, Regent's Park.
JOHN JAY, Esq., 7 Thurloe Place West, Brompton.
W. FREELING JERDAN, Esq., Bolow Bridge, Acton.
J. BARNETT KINGTON, Esq., 4 St. John's Square, Westminster.
W. WHITEHORNE LAWRENCE, Esq., Queen Street, Hammersmith.

CONWAY W. LOVESY, Esq., 4 Brick Court, Temple.

SAMUEL LUCAS, Esq., 3 Figtree Court, Temple.
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THOMAS POCOCK, Esq., 9 Ladbroke Terrace, Notting Hill.
ARTHUR MACDONALD RITCHIE, Esq., Churchyard Court,
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following resolutions were more accorded, and carried unanimously:

Mr. Sheriff LAURIE in the Chair.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of London, and seconded by R. Monckion
Moved by the Lord Bishop of London, and seconded by R. Monckion
Sheriff Laurie in the Chair.

1. That it is the optiline, Eapt, Mr. 2.

1. That it is the optiline, Eapt, Mr. 2.

Mr. We recently saw a youth who had been operated on without favorable statemering the course of two or three days by Mr. Hunt, who we have glad to observe, in public of the community, that persons discharged from criminal

Mr. Hurry, 248 Regent Street.

Mr. Hurry, 248 Regent Street.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of London, and seconded by R. Monckton Million, Eq., N. P.:

1. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, Util it is necessary for the well-being of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the prisons, without character, money, home, or friends, should be temperately received into Bouse of Occupation, with a view to their referrantion, and placing them out again in situation, where, by honest industry, they may be a supplemental their living, and thus become a blessing instead of a curse to

Moved by the Lord Kinnaird, and seconded by Mr. Alderroan Sidney:

2. That the expense of execting and maintaining these establishments about he borne by the State; that they should be conducted by Governation of the state of the state of the should be provided with every includy for the moral and religious instruction of the immates, who should be occupied in public work, or in pursuits which may fit them for employment in the colonies, or in the naval and military saveless, or fix of which are military saveless, or fix of which are military saveless, or fix voluntary sanigation without the brand of crime.

Moved by Mr. Under-Sheriff wims, and seconded by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.:

3. That a Committee be formed to prepare petitions framed on the above resolutions, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament; and communicate upon the subject with all the Corporations of the Units Hingdom; and that members of the Upper and Lower Houses be request to support the prepare of such petitions.

Moved by B. Bond Cabbell, Eq., and seconded by James Anderton, Esq. 4. That a subscription be entered into to defree the secesary expense of printing, advertiding and casual charges and that D. W. Wire, Eq., be requested to act as treasurer, and that the Rev. 8. B. Cattley, and W. J. Deuthorn, Esq., be selicited to continue their services as Honorary

Mored by W. Jerdan, Esq., and seconded by Lieut-Col. Moody, B.E.:
5. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be offered to Mr. Sheriff suris, for his active exercious in bringing the proposal to establish houses of cocupation before the community, and for his kindness in taking the six on the present accasion.

six on the present accasion. The community is not the above resolution, consisting of the following noblemen and genitemen:—

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